FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1841. [NO. 1271.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

MISS BINGHAM'S SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES was opened on Monday last, the 4th instant.

October 6, 1841. 70-4w

KELVIN SCHOOL.

Near Pittsborough, N. C.

THE next Session of this School, which has lately been re-opened for the education of Young Ladies, will commence on the 15th day of November next, and end on the 15th day of April following. The School will be under the care and instruction of Mrs. Hardin and Miss Sarah C. Smith, with the [illegible] attention and supervision of the Subscriber. Miss Smith was educated at the North, and brings with her [illegible] testimonials of character [illegible] qualifications, from that part of this State [illegible] for the last three years, successfully [illegible] teaching.

[illegible] will not be exclusively a Boarding [illegible] Ten young Ladies would be received [illegible] per Session, including instruction [illegible] English branches. Parents desirous of [illegible] in the same family with [illegible] requested to give early information [illegible] Miss Smith is an inmate of [illegible]

[illegible] several of the most respectable [illegible] the Village and vicinity, at moderate [illegible]

[illegible] desire to enter Pupils earlier than [illegible] of the next Session, will be [illegible] part of the present [illegible] on the Friday preceding [illegible] the next.

TERMS:

[illegible] Reading, Writing, [illegible] Grammar, Arithmetic, History, [illegible] Moral and Moral Philosophy, [illegible] Botany and Geometry, $16

[illegible] 10

[illegible] 10

[illegible] whole course, 10

[illegible] Flowers, ditto, 10

[illegible] Work, [illegible] ornamental, 5

[illegible] 25

[illegible] Music will be given by Mrs. Clat-[illegible]

[illegible] Miss Smith are respectfully made [illegible]

[illegible] Hillsborough.

[illegible] McRae, Newbern.

[illegible] Esq. Elizabeth City.

[illegible]

[illegible] Portsmouth, Va.

[illegible] Esq. Perquimons County.

[illegible] Va.

W. H. HARDIN.

[illegible] 1841. 70-tf.

30,000 DOLLARS.

And 40 Prizes of 2,000 Dollars.

Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY,

Class [illegible] for 1841, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 16th of October 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS.

30,000 Dollars.

1 prize of	10,000	1 prize of	3 000
1 do of	5,000	1 do of	2 500
1 do of	3,500	40 prizes of	2,000
1 do of	3,[illegible]	&c. &c. &c.	

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets			$130 00
Do	ditto	25 Half do	65 00
Do	ditto	25 Quarter do	32 50

$50,000, $30,000, $25,000.

On Saturday, October 23, THE

GRAND UNION LOTTERY,

Class [illegible] for 1841, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C.

SIXTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital Prize of			$50,000
1 Splendid Prize of			30,000
1 ditto	ditto of		25,000
1 ditto	ditto of		10,000
1 prize of	$8 000	10 prizes of	$1,500
1 prize of	7 000	10 prizes of	1,250
1 prize of	6 000	50 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	5 000	50 prizes of	500
1 prize of	4 000	50 prizes of	400
1 prize of	2,500	100 prizes of	300
1 prize of	2,311	100 prizes of	250
2 prizes of	2,000	170 prizes of	200
[illegible] prizes of	1,750	&c. &c. &c.	

16 drawn Numbers out of 78.

Tickets $20, Halves $10, Quarters $5, Eighths $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets			$260 00
Do	ditto	26 Half do	130 00
Do	ditto	26 Quarter do	65 00
Do	ditto	26 Eighth do	32 50

$35,000 Capital.

Virginia Monongalia LOTTERY,

Class M, for 1841, to be drawn in Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday, the 30th October, 1841.

14 Drawn Numbers out of 75.

MAKING NEARLY AS MANY PRIZES AS BLANKS.

SCHEME.

1 prize of $35,000, 1 of 12,500, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3000, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,615, 10 prizes of 2,000, 10 of 1,000, 12 of 500, 25 of 300, 25 of 200.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets			$120 00
Do	ditto	25 Half do	60 00
Do	ditto	25 Quarter do	30 00

For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers.*
Washington City, D. C.

☞ Drawings sent immediately they are over to all who order as above.

[illegible], 1841. 70-[illegible]

FRESH GOODS.

THE undersigned has now in Store, received by late arrivals from New York, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the following GOODS, which are offered for sale for Cash, or on credit to punctual customers:—

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 Hhds. MOLASSES,
25 Hhds. Muscovado and Porto Rico SUGARS,
125 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 tons Swedes Iron,
200 kegs assorted Nails,
75 boxes 8 x 10 Glass,
3 barrels Putty,
20 crates Crockery and Glass Ware,
100 bags Shot,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
30 boxes Soap,
10 bags Almonds,
10 boxes No. 10 Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
25 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
25 boxes Fur and Wool Hats,
25 cases assorted Shoes and Boots,
15 boxes Stuart's Candy,
20 qr. casks Malaga and other Wines,
20 barrels Leaf Sugar,
5 boxes White Havana Sugar,
10 casks London Porter & Scotch Ale,
100 reams Writing & Wrapping Paper,
50 boxes Spanish Cigars.

Also a general assortment of Medicines, Drugs and Dye Stuffs, with sundry packages of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, and a great variety of other articles, making together a Stock worthy the attention of dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

October 4, 1841. 70tf

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, in the town of Averasborough, on Thursday the 22d day of October next, all the LANDS belonging to the Estate of the late Jonathan Smith, deceased, lying on both sides of the Cape Fear River, containing about fourteen hundred acres.

Also, five Lots in the town of Averasborough.

Terms—Twelve months credit, with approved security.

JOHN H. JONES,
GERARD J. SMITH.

September 22, 1841. 70-3s

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on liberal terms, TWO PLANTATIONS in Moore County, one known for many years as the Plantation whereon I reside, the other known as the Williams' Bridge place. The former tract contains about TWO THOUSAND ACRES, the most of which is good Corn, Wheat and Cotton land; the buildings are all in good repair, water good, and the situation desirable. The latter tract contains about TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, situated on Deep River, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Salem, a considerable portion of which is Low Grounds of the first quality. The buildings are comfortable, among which is a new Store House and an excellent stand for business. Independent of the advantages of the Land and Buildings, is a Bridge across the River, which yields an income equal to any Bridge on Deep River. I will sell one or both on terms corresponding with the times. A part of the purchase money will be required in advance.

JOSIAH TYSON.

Moore County, Sept. 28, 1841. 63-t

FOR SALE.

10 BAGS PRIME LAGUIRA COFFEE,
1600 lbs. Loaf SUGAR,
Hyson and Black TEA,
Sperm CANDLES,
Mackerel in half barrels, and Cod FISH,
London PORTER in casks,
An assortment of PAINTS,
White and Red LEAD,
Spanish WHITING and BROWN,
Prussian BLUE,
VERDIGRIS, in canisters,
Chrome YELLOW,
Copal VARNISH,
Spirits of TURPENTINE and PAINT,
Olive OIL, &c. &c.
Old CHEESE and kegs of CRACKERS.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of **HARDWARE** and **CUTLERY.**

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

April 6, 1841. 44

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2; Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Physiology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

Feb'y 1

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

April 6, 1841. 44-tf.

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
500 bushels Oats,
10 casks Land Plaister,
Red Clover Seed.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1841. 36-tf.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20, 59-tf

The Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, for the County of Cumberland, are requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Friday the 15th day of October.

HENRY ELLIOT, Ch'n.

October 4, 1841. 70tt

SCHOOL.

THE FALL TERM of Miss Mallett's School will commence at her residence on Gillespie street, on the 15th of October ensuing. Terms, duration of session, &c. as heretofore.

September 29, 1841. 69tf

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Pine Park Plantation, near Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of this month, a Negro man named

BILLY,

About 50 years old, of small size, and well known about Fayetteville as a Painter. It is supposed that he is lurking about town, or probably he may steer his course either South to Alabama, or go to Moore county, about Deep River. The above reward will be paid for taking him and lodging him in the nearest Jail. Billy was formerly the property of Mr. C. Broadfoot.

C. J. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 13, 1841. 45-tf

☞ I will give $25 for legal proof to the conviction of the villain aiding and harboring the above runaway Slave.

1000 lbs. prime BACON, just received and for sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

I TAKE this method of returning thanks to my friends and the public for former success in business; also to say, my house is still open for the reception of Travellers, and is the Stage Office, where seats are secured, and accommodations ready for Passengers, with continued exertions to give satisfaction.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, March 13, 1841. 41tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit with promptness as directed. Will also furnish blanks to all who send their claims to him, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 21, 1841. 64tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber [illegible]

[illegible] JOHNSON.

[illegible] 1841. [illegible]

FOR SALE,

ON low and accommodating terms, Fifty-three SHARES Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company. For particulars apply to

JOS. CARMON.

September 22, 1841. 68-1wpd.

SPRING VALE

MALE & FEMALE ACADEMY.

SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.

Located (equi-distant) [illegible] miles from Clinton and Warsaw.

THE Exercises in this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 4th of October next, under the superintendence of the Subscriber. The Female Department will continue under the immediate direction of Mrs. McNeill. The Subscriber, by giving his undivided attention to the intellectual and moral improvement of his Pupils, hopes to make the School an object worthy of public confidence, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. The Academic year is divided into two Sessions of five months each. Students are charged from the time they enter to the end of the Session. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness, unless by special agreement. The Academy Buildings during the past year have undergone extensive repairs, and at the opening of the Session will be prepared to accommodate an additional number of Students. The location is pleasant and healthy. The water is excellent. Board can be had convenient to the Academy at $6 per month.

TERMS, PER SESSION.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, and Oral Arithmetic,	$8 00
Written Arithmetic, Geography, and English Grammar,	10 00
Latin and Greek Languages, Philosophy, Algebra, and the higher branches of Mathematics,	12 50

Composition and Declamation attended to throughout the year.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

The common English branches, Needle-work, Embroidery, &c.	$8 00
Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, History, and Composition,	12 00
Algebra, Geometry, Intellectual Philosophy, Geography of the Heavens, Moral Science, Rhetoric, Logic, and French; also, Drawing, Painting, and Oriental Tinting;	15 00
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	20 00
Use of Piano,	3 00

ANGUS C. McNEILL.

September 13, 1841. 68-4w

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies:

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE,

2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE, (cheap.)
10 barrels Calcined PLASTER.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Dec. 30, 1840.

FARMERS' & PLANTERS'

LARGE ALMANAC FOR 1842.

20 GROSS just received, and for sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

September 28, 1841. 69tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1841. 34tf

SMITH'S SCHOOL BOOKS.

SMITH'S GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS; English Grammar, and Arithmetic; for sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale For terms, apply at this Office.

January 11, 1841. 32tf

FOR SALE.

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

August 17, 1841. 63-tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an application will be made to the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, after the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the re-issue of a certificate for Thirteen Shares of the Stock of the said Bank in my name, the original being lost.

WILLIAM HOOPER.

Fayetteville, July 25, 1841. 60-3m.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests.

E. LOVE.

April 26, 1841. 47-t

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

THE HOOSIER AND THE YANKEE.

We were greatly amused, not long since, at a dialogue we heard between a Down-easter and a Hoosier from the west. They were respectively cracking up their own localities, and running down their opponents.

At length says the Hoosier—

"Why, our land is so rich—why ye never seed any thing so tarnel rich in your life—why, how d'ye suppose we make our candles, ha!"

"Don't know," says the Yankee.

"We dip 'em in the mud puddles," says the Hoosier.

"Yes," replied the Yankee, "and I guess there's so much mud in your diggins, that there is'nt many places where a man could not dip candles in the mud puddles. I have heard of a man travelling in your country all day long, in the road where the mud was so deep that you could'nt diskiver a glimpse of his legs for hours together."

"Well, now just tell us Mr. Yankee, if it is a fact what they do say about the roughness of your roads down East. They do say there are so many stones in the roads, and that the wagons do jolt up and down so all-firedly, that the only way the people ever grind out plaster of paris, is by loading the big pieces into a wagon, and just driving at a moderate trot over one of your roads; and that half a mile's driving will make it all into powder."

"There's no doubt but we can touch dry land occasionally on our roads. But then if there are some stuns in the roads, the traveller is never waylaid, and his blood taken by musquitoes as big as oysters."

"I'll tell you what, stranger, they do say there are hull counties down east where the stones are so thick, that they have to sharpen the sheep's noses, so they can get them between the rocks to eat grass. Indeed, I heard one say, who had travelled through your country, that he one day saw a whole field of men and boys standing on the rocks, each on 'em letting a sheep down by the hind legs in among the rocks to feed. And in another place he said he saw the farmers shooting the grain in among the rocks so as to let it take root and grow."

"Wal now, stranger, suppose you tell us about your own country; you're the only man I ever see from the west that did'nt die of fever n'agur; let's see if you know as much about the west as you seem to know about the east."

"Well, old Yankee, I'll just tell you all about it. If a farmer in our country plants his ground with corn and takes first rate care of it, he'll git a hundred bushels to the acre; if he takes middlin' care of it he'll git seventy-five bushels to the acre; and if he don't plant at all he'll git fifty.

"The beets grow so large that it takes three yoke of oxen to pull up a full sized one; and then it leaves a hole so large that I once knew a family of five children who all tumbled into a beet-hole once before it got filled up, and the earth caved in upon them and they all perished.

"The trees grow so large that I once know a man who commenced cutting one down, and when he had cut away on one side for about ten days, he thought he'd jest take a look round the tree, and when he got round on 'tother side he found a man there who had been cutting at it for three weeks—and they'd never heard one another's axes.

"I have heard tell, yet I somewhat doubt *that* story, that the Ohio *parsnips* have sometimes grown clean through the earth and been pulled through by the people on 'tother side."

"Wal, now," says the Yankee, "I rather guess as how you've told enough, stranger, for the present. How'd you like to trade for some clocks to sell out west?"

"Never use 'em—we keep time altogether with pumpkin vines. You know they grow just five feet an hour, and that's an inch a minute. Don't use clocks at all. It's no use, old Yankee, we can't trade, no how."

The Yankee gave up beat, and suddenly cleared out.

FROM THE U. STATES REGISTER OF WEDNESDAY.

SKETCH OF THE COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION OF THE U. STATES IN 1840.

We have at length received a copy of the annual report which has just been printed. In anticipation of the regular tables which we generally publish, we have made the following hasty sketch of the commerce of 1840:

IMPORTS 1840.

The imports in 1840 (year ending 30th Sept.,) amounted to $107,141,519, exceeded by the exports $24,944,127. (This amount varies from the tables accompanying the report of the Secretary, Vol. III, page 409, it being then only an estimate.)

In 1838, the imports were	$113,717,404
1839,	162,092,132
1840,	107,141,519

Which shows the imports in 1840 to have been less than in 1838 by $6,575,885, and than in 1839, $54,950,613.

Of the imports, $92,802,352 were in American, and $14,339,167 in foreign vessels.

Of the whole amount of imports $57,196,204, or 53 per cent. was free of duty.

The amount of imports from

England,	$33,114,133	Mexico,	$4 175 001
France,	17 572 876	Hanse Towns,	2 521 493
Cuba,	9 835 477	Brit. Am. Col.	2 007 767
China,	6 640,829	Russia,	2 572 427
Brazil,	4,927,296	Brit. E. Ind.,	1,952,461

From Sweden and Norway, Holland, British W. I., Hayti, Spain, Spanish W. I., except Cuba, Italy, Venezuela, Chili, the imports exceed one million each.

Some of the principal articles of import were—

Teas, from China, lbs. 19,981,476,	$5 417 589
Coffee, lbs. 94 996,095,	8 546,222
Silks, not India,	8 288 958
Cloths and cassimeres,	4 696 529
Cottons, dyed, printed or colored,	3,893 694
Brown sugar, 167,955,039 lbs.	4 742 492
Bar iron,	3 397,480
Salt,	1,015 526
Molasses,	2,910,791

EXPORTS.

The am't of exports in 1840 am'd to	$132 085 946
1839	121,028 416
1838	108,486 615

Being an excess in 1840 over 1838 of $23,599,330, and over 1839 of $11 057 530. Domestic exports in 1840 amounted to $113 895 634, and foreign exports to $18 190 312. In 1840 the domestic exports exceeded those of 1839, $10,361,743. The exports exceed the imports, $24,944,427.

Some of the principal domestic exports in 1840—

Cotton,	$63 870 307
Flour,	10 143 615
Tobacco,	9 883 957
Cotton Goods,	3 549 607
Refined Sugar,	1,211,658

Of the exports there went to

England,	$57 048 660	Holland,	$3 856 310
France,	21 841,554	Br. W. Ind.,	2 965 584
Cuba,	6,310,515	Mexico,	2,515,341
Brit. Am. Col.	6 093 259	Brazil,	2,506,574
Hanse Towns,	4,198,459	Scotland,	2,050,940

Russia, Danish W. Indies, Hayti, Italy, Trieste, Texas, Chili and China, each took of the exports over one million.

NAVIGATION AND TONNAGE.

There arrived in 1840, 7211 American, 4571 Foreign vessels, total 11,782 vessels, of 2,289,309 tons. Crews, 110,991 men, 3739 boys. Cleared during the same, 7,583 American, 4,583 Foreign, total 12,166; tons 2,353,495. Crews, 116,531 men, 3,415 boys.

Of the Foreign vessels which entered, 4,024 were British, 113 French, 134 Hanseatic, 101 Spanish.

Of the vessels entered there arrived at

New York,	1,955
Boston,	1,567
Passamaquody,	1,161
New Orleans,	921
Philadelphia,	444
Baltimore,	410

There were built in the United States in 1840—97 ships, 109 brigs, 378 schooners, 224 sloops, 63 steamboats; total 871. Tonnage 118,309 23-95.

Of these 181 were built in Maine.

113	"	"	Massachusetts,
109	"	"	New Jersey,
163	"	"	Pennsylvania,
111	"	"	Maryland,
72	"	"	New York.

There were sold to Foreigners, 11 ships,
" " " 29 brigs,
" " " 46 schooners,
" " " 1 sloop.

Lost at sea 33 ships, Lost at sea 87 schooners,
" 41 brigs, " 20 sloops,
16 steamboats.

88 vessels were condemned as unseaworthy.

A Trip to Europe.—We yesterday had a visit from an old and esteemed friend, who had just returned from a visit to Europe. He was absent, accompanied by his son, about four months and a half. They went out and returned in the Great Western, and were on the ocean only 29 days in all. They travelled about 10,000 miles, visited all England, saw the principal curiosities, passed through Scotland, tarried for a short time at the principal towns in France, made the trip through Switzerland and down the Rhine, stopped at a number of the principal towns in Germany, hurried through Holland, and rambled over Ireland. They were six weeks in London and three in Paris—put up at the best hotels, and expended about $1000 each, including nearly $800, their passage money in the steamers. So much for travelling in these modern days. They saw all the lions of the Great Metropolis—from the bottom of the Thames to the ball of St. Paul's and from Brentford to Mile End. Indeed, he informs us that one may travel ten miles through the streets of London and suburbs in an omnibus, for sixpence, and during the route at one point gaze with astonishment and admiration at all the magnificence of nobility and wealth decked out in the richest trappings—such as splendid equipages, outriders, &c., and at another look with feelings of pity and commisseration at human nature in its most wretched and deplorable condition.

Steamboat Accidents on the Western waters.—The Cincinnati Republican gives a list of the accidents to steamboats on the Western waters, which have come under its notice, from January 1st to September 1st, by which it appears that twenty-two were snagged, nine sunk or injured by collision, four burned, two burst their boilers. The estimated loss by these is $1,350,000. The above, it is said, do not include more than two-thirds of the accidents which have happened in the months as stated above.

The Steamboats Baltic and Platte were sunk on the Mississippi lately. Boats and cargo total loss. The Maid of Kentucky was run ashore to avoid sinking.

New Grist Mill.—Mr. Jno. M. Mason, of this City, has invented a Grist Mill, to be worked by a *balance-lever*, and is capable of being accommodated to hand or horse power. The model, which we have seen, fully illustrates the invention; and the invention itself is ingenious and promises valuable advantages to such as may desire to avail themselves of it. Farmers and planters, whose possessions are extensive, and who reside at some distance from Water Mills, will undoubtedly derive the most substantial benefits from Mr. Mason's invention, should it fulfil our expectations; and indeed, there are times when even Water Mills fail, in some sections, during which all classes would be agreeably relieved and accommodated by the possession and use of this New Grist Mill.

We hope such substantial encouragement will be extended to Mr. Mason, as will enable him to put his Invention into full and successful operation.—*Raleigh Star.*

Necessity of changing Seed.—We urged upon the farmers a short time since, to import their seed wheat from as far north as it could be got, and we renew the remarks on account of the almost entire failure of the wheat crop in this vicinity. Kentucky wheat has been deteriorating for years, but it has certainly reached its terminus now. One farmer, who took much pains in preparing for a crop of wheat, informs us that his barley field of two acres has yielded him a larger profit than his wheat field of twenty-two and a half acres. In addition to the failure of the crops, much of what came to maturity was unfit for grinding, and the mills will not buy it.

We have conversed with many intelligent and industrious farmers, men who do their own work, who inform us that they cannot get a good crop of potatoes from Kentucky seed; they are obliged to import all their seed potatoes from Pennsylvania or New York, in order to get repaid for the labor of planting them. We feel well assured that an importation of seed wheat from a remote northern point, would be attended with the same salutary results in the wheat crop, that have attended the importation of seed potatoes.

Wheat may be conveniently brought to this region from the upper regions of the Mississippi river, from Michigan, New York, or the northern part of Ohio; and it may be introduced from either of these regions in time for sowing this autumn.

Louisville Journal.

Execution.—On Friday last, the sentence of the law was executed at Norfolk, Va. upon the slave John, for an attempt to murder two white ladies. He made a full confession under the gallows, to the immense crowd which surrounded him, prefacing it with the following emphatic warning: "You see me here, and I will tell you what brought me here: *it was* RUM!" And he concluded his simple statement of the particulars of his crime, by admonishing the colored people to take warning from his example, to avoid the foul fiend alcohol, and all violation of the laws.

A Manufacturing City.—There are eleven corporations here with an aggregate capital of $11,000,000; fifteen churches with settled ministers, also, several literary associations of a high character. The Lyceum, the Lowell Institute, the Mechanics Association, are the principal. The Mechanics' Association have a large brick edifice called the Mechanics' Hall. It contains lecture rooms, a reading room, supplied with all the best periodicals of the day, also a Library containing over 2,000 volumes, and a mineral collection. There are 23 public Schools. The building for the High School cost $28,000. The buildings for the Grammar Schools over $15,000 each. Last year this city raised $50,000 for the purpose of her Schools—and about $18,000 of this was expended for teachers and fuel.

Lowell (Mass.) Paper.

The reward of merit.—Col. Churchill—just promoted to that rank, and appointed Inspector General of the Army of the United States—was originally a mechanic, a carpenter we think. He entered the Army during the last war with Great Britain, and has attained his present grade solely by his own deserts. His many friends in this quarter, as well as every where else, will be truly gratified to hear of his recent elevation.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

A correspondent of the Greenville (S. C.) Mountaineer, says that a young man in the upper part of that State lately lost at cards every cent of his money, and then bet and lost every vestige of his clothing, and "went home, a distance of about five miles, as naked as he came into the world!"

Pity but there had been a file of men on each side of his road, with a good cowhide each, to have lashed the fool at every step of the way.—*Highland Messenger.*

Mr. Wise is dubbed with the title of *Mr. Otherwise.* That's not out of the way.

Yes; and Mr. Proffit of Ia. is dubbed with the title of *Like-wise.* That's in the way.

Picayune.

Yes; and Mr. Mallory of Va. *should* be called *Not-wise.* That *by* the way.

The Philosopher's Stone.—John Randolph, in the midst of one of his splendid rhapsodies in the Senate of the U. States, paused and fixing his eye on the presiding officer exclaimed: Mr. President, I have discovered the philosopher's stone. It consists in the four plain monosyllables: "*Pay as you go.*"

Yankee Hill tells of a man whose hair was so red that his wife used to get up in the night thinking it was sunrise.

FOREIGN.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER.

The Acadia, Steamer, arrived at Boston on the 5th with Liverpool dates to the 18th ult. She brings 100 passengers, and had very rough weather.

The sales of cotton were large, but at a decline of prices.

The accounts respecting the crops are somewhat contradictory, but there is no doubt that the crop in general will be less than an average, one-sixth or one-seventh, it is computed, and that there will be a considerable demand for foreign grain. The duty on foreign wheat had already declined to the lowest rate, 1 shilling per quarter, the average of the six past weeks being 73½.

The death of the great Paris Banker, H. Hottingeur, is announced in the Paris papers. He had retired from business some years ago, in favor of his son.

Parliament assembled on the 6th. In the House of Lords, the Duke of Wellington took the seat lately occupied by Lord Melbourne, as leader of the administration in that House. Sir Robert Peel is the leader in the House of Commons. But little business was done. In the course of a speech of Lord John Russell, one of the late Ministry, he thus alluded to the McLeod case:

> "Glancing at our foreign relations in Europe, he argued the continuance of peace; and to that end he hoped that the life of the Prince who now reigns over the destinies of France might be spared from the attempts of infatuated assassins. One question with the United States certainly wore a very unsatisfactory appearance; but the two Executive Governments were agreed that the affair of the Caroline was a question between nation and nation, and he believed that the authorities of the Union would see that it was necessary to prevent any occurrence taking place which would expose a British subject to danger."

Sir Robert Peel, in his reply, said—

> "He viewed the state of relations with the United States with apprehension and anxiety; but it was so manifestly the interest of both countries to maintain peace, that he could not but hope that the good sense of each community would prevail."

FROM FRANCE.—The news from France is discouraging to the lovers of peace and order. The Duke of Aumale is met on his return from his regiment in Africa with an attempt to assassinate him! France is again shaken with convulsions, though not of the most alarming kind, and secret societies seem to be plotting mischief in the very bosom of the State.

The Paris papers are filled with matters of unusual interest. Several events have occurred which show France to be still in a most uneasy state. The most startling of these was the attempt to assassinate one of Louis Phillippe's sons, on Monday. On that day the Seventeenth Regiment of Light Infantry, with its Colonel, the Duke of Aumale, Louis Phillippe's fourth son, was expected in Paris, on its return from Africa. Just as they reached the Hospice St. Antoine, a man suddenly presented himself holding two pistols, which he snapped at one of the Princes—it is not certain which, the Duke of Aumale or the Duke of Orleans—the Colonel of the regiment, or the heir to the throne. Only one of the pistols went off. Neither of the Princes was touched; but Lieutenant Colonel [illegible], the second officer of the Seventeenth, was slightly wounded in the knee, and his horse was wounded in the eye, the ear, and the breast, so that it died. The Seventeenth immediately lowered their muskets, and were about to charge the mob; but the Duke of Orleans rushed to the front and prevented it, ordering the soldiers to ground their arms. The people ran back, leaving the assassin with them; but several of them seized him by the hair and prevented his escape. He was dressed in a frock coat, covered with a short blouse called a *bourgeron*—for the purpose probably of concealing his weapons. He was immediately taken to the Conciergerie, where he was examined by M. Bouchy. The moment the escape of the Princes was ascertained, the people testified their joy by loud shouts of "Vive le Roi! Vivent les Princes!" The Duke of Aumale turned to the Duke of Orleans, smiling, and observed, "It appears that I begin to be reckoned of some consequence, since they wish to kill me."

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Sept. 11.

There has again, this week, been a fair demand for cotton from the trade, but the market has been freely supplied, and very irregular, and closes heavily at a decline of ⅛d per lb. from last week's quotations, a decline ⅛d per lb. having been submitted to. The sales of the week amount to 22,580 bales, including 590 American on speculation, and 1260 American and 500 Surat for export. Yesterday there was a good attendance of the trade and an extensive demand; still the market closes very tamely. We have had a better business doing to-day, with a steadier market. There is no variation in prices.

Sept. 17.—Weekly Report.—There was a good demand for Cotton in the early part of the week, and rather advancing prices received, since Tuesday, however, there has been less animation, and an equal, if not a larger quantity offering, consequently a more favorable market for the buyer; our quotations therefore will not differ from those of Friday last in any descriptions, except Maranhams, which are a shade lower. The sales of the week have been 30,160 bales; 9400 New Orleans, &c. good to fine, 4¾ to 7⅞; 7940 Mobile, good to fine, 4⅞ to 7¼; 6720 Upland Georgia, do. 5 to 6⅞. Imports this week, 12,277 bales. Stock, Sept. 17th, 459,100 American. Total stock of all kinds, 579,390. Last year, same date, 498,300.

The late Nicholas Brown, a wealthy merchant of Providence, whose recent decease we have noticed, has left a bequest of thirty thousand dollars to found a retreat for the insane in or near Providence.

A Noble Compliment.—The Louisville Journal says: "We understand that the citizens of Woodford have purchased the fine farm, in that county, on which the Hon. J. J. Crittenden was born, *and made him a present of it.* The price paid was seventeen thousand dollars."

It is said, that when the Hon. *Dixon H. Lewis*, of Alabama, got between Messrs. *Stanly* and *Wise*, during their rencontre in the House of Representatives, they could not hear each other's voice, round the huge mass of mortality that separated them. The most violent passion would vanish before a man could walk round Mr. *Lewis*.

Raleigh Register.

SNOW.—Considerable snow fell at Boston and Hartford on the 23 inst. In some places it covered the ground [illegible]

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

THE CABINET COMPLETE.

Hon. John C. Spencer, Secretary at War.—This gentleman returned on Saturday night to this city from Washington, on his way home to Albany.

We hear from Washington and otherwise, that the President offered him the post of Secretary at War,—of which fact there can be no doubt.

We have doubted, in a former number of the Express, whether Mr. Spencer could take office under Mr. Tyler after being the reputed author of the call for the Syracuse Convention. It is now well known that when that address was written, there was great misapprehension of the state of facts at Washington, particularly as to the re-appointment of Mr. Barker to be Comptroller of the Treasury, which was taken as an indication that Mr. Tyler would *undo* all that Gen. Harrison *had done.* Such an indication, if there had been any thing in it, was well calculated to create feeling, in which Mr. Spencer probably, with many others, participated. The progress of events, however, soon showed, that Mr. Tyler was "a Whig President," and thus did away with all misapprehension. The succeeding course of the President having put him right with his old friends of the Whig Party, Mr. Spencer certainly could have no objections to taking office under him.

This appointment of a Secretary of War from New York, and *such* a Secretary, is well calculated to give new confidence to the Whigs of New York, and the Whigs of the Union. Mr. Spencer is now Secretary of State for the State of New York, and is one of the most able and eminent men among us. He was a Member of the Legislature for many years, a Speaker of the House of Assembly, a Member of the State Senate, and a Member of Congress, (with Mr. Tyler we believe.) He, with B. F. Butler and John Duer, revised the Statutes of New York; and as a Lawyer and Jurist, is second to no man in the State. He is about fifty years of age, in the prime of life, full of health and activity, and will most efficiently administer the duties of Secretary at War. Though he will be a great loss to the State of New York, we trust he will accept the place for a wider field of action at Washington.

The new Cabinet may therefore be considered as formed:

DANIEL WEBSTER of Mass. Secretary of State.
WALTER FORWARD of Pa. Sec'y of the Treasury.
ABEL P. UPSHUR of Va. Secretary of the Navy.
JOHN C. SPENCER of N. Y. Secretary of War.
HUGH S. LEGARE of S. C. Attorney General.
CHAS. C. WICKLIFFE of Ky. Postmaster General.

Now, who can say that this is not an able, an *intellectual* Cabinet? There is not a weak man in it. Indeed, every one of the Members is one of the first men in the State whence he comes. It will not suffer in comparison with any Cabinet since the days of George Washington.

There are in it three Members from the non-slaveholding States, and three from the slaveholding.

"To those at a distance who do not know Mr. Spencer, and to our Army friends, who very naturally feel a deep interest in the character of the person placed at the head of the War Department, we deem it proper to say, that John C. Spencer is a *gentleman* who as a man of talents and a lawyer, has *no superior* in New York, and but few *equals* in the nation. We believe him to be quite as honest as any other Politician in the country, and we may almost say that we know him to be the most laborious and indefatigable business man in the Union.

New York Courier.

The New Secretary of War.—The New York Commercial says that the President might have canvassed the Empire State in vain for an abler or more efficient man than John C. Spencer.

Judge Upshur.—We cheerfully give place to a communication warmly commending this gentleman's political course, as well as his eminent public and personal worth of character. Judge Upshur has given too many evidences of his settled opposition to the doctrines and measures of the party lately in power to admit of the shadow of suspicion that there is in him any semblance of a sympathy with them, or that he is not "a Whig in whom there is no guile." There is an insuperable barrier between him and them, which forbids all idea of their approximation to a junction. The fact has been made known to us that when Judge Upshur was waited on by certain gentlemen of the Locofoco party, to know whether he would permit them to elect him a United States Senator, while the Virginia Legislature were fruitlessly striving to fill that office, he replied "that if they chose to throw their votes upon him, they would be helping to elect a Whig." His reply was construed by the Locos as a positive refusal to take office at their hands. "I know of my own knowledge (says our informant) that they denounced him most warmly, and swore they never would, under any circumstances, support him for any thing."

Norfolk Herald, Sept. 28.

It may be a matter of interest to some to learn, that the two Postmasters, charged in the recent Official communication from the President to the Acting Postmaster-General, with abusing their Offices for political purposes, are both Whigs, and the complaint against them was preferred by political opponents.—*Raleigh Register.*

Backing Out.—The Locofoco papers are beginning to find out that they have been a little too fast in making love to President Tyler. Because he rejected the bank bill, they were weak enough to believe, or deceitful enough to pretend they did, that he was coming over to their side! They accordingly did all they could to bring him entirely over. They coaxed, they wheedled, they got down on their marrow-bones, but in vain. President Tyler was not such a fool as to be caught by such chaff. The Locofoco papers are now beginning to find out that instead of deceiving John Tyler, they have only made themselves supremely ridiculous for nothing. The Post is beginning to take the back track; the Argus alternately abuses and coaxes; the Richmond Enquirer is puzzled what to say, and the Globe relinquishes the chase and gives up the game. Hear it despond: "It must no be inferred that it is our purpose to enlist under the banner of the Administration. The new cast of Cabinet almost forbids the hope that Mr. Tyler has come to the determination to devote himself to restore Jeffersonian Democracy."—*Boston Atlas.*

Every part of the above paragraph was true when it was written. But the *Richmond Enquirer* is "puzzled" no longer. The veteran Editor, in his paper of Tuesday speaks out quite plainly as followeth:

> "We have not seen the expose of the Webster Whigs of Massachusetts, but one thing however is certain, that if Mr. Tyler should please them on '*Whig principles,*' he cannot please the Democracy of the Union on *Republican principles.* He cannot ride both sides of the sapling. If he tries to sit upon both stools, he must fall between both of them. Or, if we may still further use the Sancho privilege of proverb quotation, if he seeks to carry water on both shoulders, he will be drenched by both buckets. But the Whig Convention of Massachusetts must either be deceived by its hopes, or is deceiving the public. Mr. Tyler can never subscribe to their favorite notion of a National Bank or National Corporation. He has already declared his determination to give to his country a Republican Administration or perish with his principles. If he were to abandon his old Republican States' Rights principles, he must perish. The Whigs of New England, with D. Webster at their head, cannot save him. For our own part, we are willing, until we are better advised by events, to give him as little generous confidence. But if he should unfortunately take the counsel of his '*Whig advisers* and *conduct his Administration upon Whig principles,*' he must *forfeit the confidence of the Republican* [meaning Locofoco] *Party.* They will not abandon their principles for mortal man. They go for measures, not men. The practical triumph of the great measures and principles of Democracy are ever, and *now more than ever,* the polar star and the leading objects of their party. *Men* are but subordinate objects in the matter. Such is the decided purpose of the Democratic party in old Virginia, more than ever—as it is in Pennsylvania and New York—*in all the South, and in all the North, and in all the West.* Let Mr. Tyler be assured that *he cannot unite the Whigs of Massachusetts and their principles with the Democrats of Virginia and their principles.* "A latitudinous or a strict construction of the Constitution! *The scheme of a third party is an idle chimera—a ridiculous abstraction indeed.* He must come to see this in the same light that we do."

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

Mr. Calhoun in favor of a National Bank as constitutional in 1816, and against it as unconstitutional in 1841!

In the course of his speech on the Bank Bill of 1816, Mr. Calhoun said—

> "The constitutional question had been so freely and frequently discussed that all had made up their minds on it."

And, as he introduced the Bill and advocated and effected its passage, of course *he* had made up his mind affirmatively.

In his speech on President Tyler's *Veto* of the Fiscal Bank of the United States, at the late extra session of Congress, he said—

> "As to himself he wished it to be distinctly understood he was opposed to the creation of a bank or corporation in any form as the Fiscal Agent of the Government. He believed however modified, or wherever located, it would be alike unconstitutional and inexpedient."

The Constitution of the United States is, then, but a piece of changeable silk, reflecting the chameleon hues of Mr. Calhoun's prismatic mind—a wax nose, which he may mould at will to suit any plan, though the most brazen in the land.

Mr. Calhoun denouncing Gen. Jackson's and extolling Mr. Tyler's veto of a National Bank!

In his speech, reported in the Register of Debates, vol. x., p. 1649, he said:

> "H (Gen. J.) *has pronounced the U. S. Bank to be an unconstitutional and fatal* [illegible] IN CONDUCT OF WASHINGTON AND MADISON (the former of whom signed the charter of the first Bank, and the latter of the present) AND ALL THE MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS WHO VOTED FOR THE ACTS INCORPORATING THEM."
>
> "I am mortified, (said Mr. C.) that in this country boasting of its Anglo-Saxon descent, *any one of respectable standing, much less the President of the United States,* should be found to entertain principles leading to such monstrous results; and I can scarcely believe myself to be breathing the air of our country, and to be within the walls of the Senate Chamber when I hear such doctrines indicated. *It is a proof of the wonderful degeneracy of the times;* OF A TOTAL LOSS OF THE TRUE CONCEPTIONS OF CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY. But in the midst of this degeneracy I perceive the symptoms of regeneration. * * * * What is there in the meaning of Whig and Tory, and what in the character of the times which has caused their sudden revival, as party designations at this time? I TAKE IT THE VERY ESSENCE OF TORYISM—THAT WHICH CONSTITUTES A TORY, IS TO SUSTAIN PREROGATIVE AGAINST PRIVILEGE—TO SUPPORT THE EXECUTIVE AGAINST THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT, AND TO LEAN TO THE SIDE OF POWER AGAINST THE SIDE OF LIBERTY—*while the Whig is in all these particulars, of the very opposite principles.*"

In his late speech on Mr. Tyler's first *veto,* on presenting a preamble and resolution from Goochland, (Va.) approving that veto in advance, he said—

> "He concurred heartily with the meeting in the approval of the veto. It would do much good. It had destroyed the bank bill, and he trusted would prevent the erection of any bank hereafter, which would, indeed, be a great deliverance. He went farther. He not only approved of the veto, but concurred with the President, that in vetoing this bill, with his opinions of the unconstitutionality and inexpediency of the bank, long entertained and often and fully expressed on many and solemn occasions, he but performed a high act of duty, both to the Constitution and himself, for which he is entitled to the thanks of the country."
>
> "And here he would avail himself of the opportunity to make a few remarks on the veto power. He did not regard that POWER with the aversion it was viewed on the opposite side of the chamber. On the contrary, according to his opinion, it was a high conservative power, intended not only to guard the rights of the Executive and those reserved by the Constitution to the States and the people against the encroachment of Congress, but also the weaker interests of the community, against the oppression and plunder of the stronger. It was, in his view, a high and salutary power, which, from its nature as a negative power, was almost incapable of abuse."

Thus Mr. Calhoun deals with the veto power as he does with the question of a National Bank, it is right when he thinks it right, and wrong when he thinks it wrong. When Gen. Jackson vetoed a National Bank as unconstitutional, it was a great outrage on popular rights, it was regal prerogative wielded recklessly against the interests of the people, and an impeachment of Washington and Madison, and the Congress which acted with those illustrious fathers of the republic; and all who supported Jackson on that occasion were *tories,* "leaning to the side of power against the side of liberty"—but now that Mr. Tyler has, faithlessly to his party and the people, exerted the same prerogative, it "is a high act of duty to both the constitution and himself, for which he is entitled to the thanks of the country"—a proper exercise of "a high conservative power," "a high and salutary power, which from its nature as a negative power is almost incapable of abuse!" When your bull gored my ox it was a great enormity, but when my bull gored your ox it was not even a peccadillo, but a positive virtue!

The Grogan Case.—The Montreal journals, we are pleased to see, put forth more rational opinions than they did at first, touching the gross impropriety of Grogan's capture. For instance, the Herald—preeminent, among all the Canadian papers since the death of Mr. Dalton, for its Yankee-phobia—now condescends to say that "the individuals who were the aiders and abetters of it [the arrest] deserve the severest censure for their imprudent conduct;" and that Grogan "will assuredly be given up to the American authorities." The other Montreal papers use similar language. We observe, however, that a parallel is drawn between the case of Grogan and that of McLeod. No such parallel can exist until Grogan shall voluntarily go into Canada and be there arrested. Then the two cases will be identical, so far as the question of arrest is concerned; and then, if our Government demand his release, the precedent of the McLeod case may fairly be set up against it.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

LAND OFFICERS.

John H. Kinzie, Register, Chicago, Illinois, vice James M. Strode.

Edward H. Haddock, Receiver, Chicago, Illinois, vice Eli S. Prescott.

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS.

Samuel J. Bridge, Appraiser of Merchandise, Boston, vice Edward A. Raymond.

Wm. R. Easton, Collector, Nantucket, Mass., vice Martin T. Morton, deceased.

Post Office Removals.—We copy the following from the Cincinnati Gazette of Tuesday.—Viewed in the light of the facts here set forth, how contemptible are the thousand charges of proscription preferred by the Loco Foco presses against Mr. Granger:

> The new Postmaster General, when he came into office, found that three thousand three hundred and thirty-seven of the Postmasters of Amos Kendall were in arrears or default. Since the 4th of March last, one thousand six hundred Postmasters have been appointed, most of whom have been to supply the places of as many of the above defaulters. A great cry of distress has been sent up on account of the removals. We learn from the late speech of Mr. Briggs of Massachusetts, that, notwithstanding all the cry and fuss made, the Whig Postmaster General is no touch to his predecessor, Amos Kendall, in the same business. The latter, in 1839, appointed two thousand two hundred and eighty-seven; and in 1840, two thousand two hundred and seventy-one Postmasters, *exclusive* of those to fill new offices. Is it not correct to balance the account?

Fatal Railroad Collision.—We learn from passengers in the boat this morning, and from Springfield papers of the 5th inst. that a terrible accident occurred on the Western Rail Road on the afternoon of that day. It appears from the accounts, that the trains to and from Hudson usually pass each other at Westfield, but as on this day the Western train was rather behind its time, the other train went on, hoping to arrive at a turn out before meeting the Western cars. The two trains met on a curve, about four miles from Westfield, while at full speed, and the collision was of course tremendous. Both Locomotives were badly injured, two or three passenger cars almost smashed to atoms. The baggage cars of both trains were in the rear, and in the down train the ladies' saloon was next the tender, which was driven almost through the car.—About fifty passengers were more or less injured, many of them seriously, but it is most wonderful that none were killed on the spot, dreadfully jammed together as they were in the ruins. It is stated, however, that Mr. Warren, conductor of the down train, died of his wounds the next morning, and a Mr. Brewer, of Westfield, was probably mortally injured. One poor woman is said to have had both legs and both arms broken. A niece of Maj. Whistler, Chief Engineer, is dangerously hurt. The family of an Episcopal clergyman from S. C., Rev. J. Elliott, were brought back to Springfield in a sad condition. The ladies of the family were but little injured, but one son was badly bruised, and another had his leg broken above the knee. Probably upwards of twenty in all had their limbs broken.

New York Express.

TWO MEN KILLED AND SIX WOUNDED!

Fatal Accident on board the Steam-Frigate Fulton.—Yesterday afternoon, a 64 lb. gun burst on board this steamer while off the Hook, killing two persons instantly and wounding six others very badly. The names of the killed are Samuel Snowman, seaman, and Joseph Philbrook, ordinary seaman.—The wounded are, Russell Smith, carpenter's mate, Joshua Wyman quarter gunner, Levi Lawson, Thos. Smith, Rich'd Bell, and John Cooper, seamen, all badly.

The explosion did great damage,—the fore part of the vessel giving it the appearance of a perfect wreck. The starboard steam-chimney was blown down. She is now moored at the Navy-Yard.

The gun broke in two outside of the carriage and split in the breech—the two parts of the breech taking different directions, one landed on the starboard side—(the gun was on the larboard)—the other went forty feet aft carrying away the dispensary and Purser's store room, and iron stancheons, and then staving in both starboard and steam chimnies, which added to the horror of the scene by filling the ship with steam. The spar deck is all knocked up. Lieut. Strong was thrown fifteen feet in the air, falling on the hammock netting, without material injury.

The utmost care was taken by Captain Newton, Lieut. Chaton, (the first Lieut.) and all the officers of the ship, to prevent an accident which the officers greatly feared.

The officers kept the men back, placing themselves between the gun and the men, and then fired the gun with a slow match. In examining the scene of the disaster it is only astonishing that more were not killed, although there was not a man within 30 feet of the gun on its discharge.

New York Express.

THE ROAD TO RUIN.

Below will be found a report of a case recently tried before the Criminal Court of St. Louis, that is fraught with deep and melancholy interest. To young men particularly the relation addresses itself with peculiar force and directness, and it is for their benefit that we repeat through our columns the voice of warning which it utters:—

ST. LOUIS CRIMINAL COURT.

Reported for the Pennant.

State vs. Augustus V. Jones. } Indictment for passing counterfeit money.

The defendant in this case, was, probably, twenty-eight years of age, but wore the appearance of at least thirty-five. He had evidently once been a fine looking man; in stature he was something over six feet, and his strongly marked features and prominent forehead gave evidence of more than ordinary intellect. But you could clearly discover that he had become a prey to the monster Intemperance—the mark of the beast was stamped upon his countenance, which gave it a livid and unnatural glare. He was placed in the box, with others who were to be arraigned upon the indictments preferred against them. All the others had plead not guilty, (as is usual) and a day was set for their trial. The defendant was told to stand up, and the clerk read to him the indictment, which charged him with having, on the 10th day of August, passed to one Patrick Gueed a counterfeit Bill purporting to be issued by the 2d Municipality of the city of New Orleans, for the sum of three dollars; and upon being asked the question, guilty or not guilty? he replied, 'guilty—guilty!' Then, turning to the court, he remarked that, as this was the last time he ever expected to appear in court, he would be glad if he could be allowed to make a few remarks. The judge told him to proceed. After a pause, in which he was evidently endeavoring to calm his feelings, he proceeded as follows—

May it please the Court: in the remarks I shall make, I will not attempt to extenuate my crime or ask at your hands any sympathy in passing sentence upon me. I know that I have violated the laws of my country, and justly deserve punishment; nor would I recall the past, or dwell upon the bitter present, for my own sake. A wish to do good for others is my only motive.

I shall, with the indulgence of the Court, give a brief narrative of my life, with a hope that those young men around me may take warning by it, and avoid the rock upon which I have split. I was born of respectable parents, in the State of New Jersey, and during my childhood, received every attention that fond parents could bestow upon an only son. It was early discovered that I had fondness for books, and my father, although in limited circumstances, determined to give me a liberal education. I was sent to a high school in the neighborhood, and such was my progress, that at twelve years of age, my preceptor declared me qualified for College, and I accordingly entered one of the oldest universities of the country. Here I so distinguished myself, that, at sixteen, I graduated with the second honors of the institution, and returned home, flushed with the brilliant prospect of success that lay before me. I soon after commenced the study of law, and when only in my twentieth year, I obtained license to practice.

Acting upon the advice of friends, I determined to try my fortunes in the west. I accordingly arranged my affairs for departure early in the fall of 1833. I will not detain you with an account of my separation from those I held most dear—suffice to say, that I received the blessings of my parents, and in return, promised faithfully *and honestly* to avoid all bad company, as well as their vices. Had I kept my promise I should have been saved this shame, and been free from the load of guilt that hangs around me continually like a hideous vulture, threatening to drag me to justice, for crimes as yet unrevealed. But, to return. I left my early home, where all had been sunshine, and where my pathway had been strewed with flowers, to try my fortune among strangers, and to try my strength in buffeting the storms and tempests of the world. With a light heart I looked forward to the future; and taking the usual route, I soon reached Wheeling, where I took passage on a boat for Louisville. On the boat a game of cards was proposed for *amusement,* and although I had promised faithfully to avoid such things, still I argued to myself, there was no harm in playing a game for amusement.

Accordingly, I joined the party, and we kept up the amusement most of the way down. After we left Cincinnati, it was proposed to bet a little money merely, as it was said, to make it interesting. My first impression was to leave the table, but I was told that it was only a bit—that I could not lose more than one or two dollars. This argument prevailed, for I lacked moral courage to do what was right. I feared my companions would say I was stingy of a little money. Influenced by these feelings, I played; and as the fates would have it, I won. Before we reached Louisville, we had twice doubled the stake, and I found my luck enabled me to pay my passage out of my winnings. It was the first time ever I had bet money, and my success ruined me. Again I played, and was again successful, and in short I continued to play for amusement until I had acquired a thirst for gaming.—I settled in a thriving village in Tennessee, and commenced the practice of my profession under flattering auspices, and my first appearance in a criminal court was highly complimented, and I soon became known throughout the circuit. Things went on thus for more than a year, and I believed myself fairly on the road to fame and fortune. I occasionally played cards; but I consoled myself with the idea that I only played with gentlemen for amusement.

One night I accompanied some young men to a gaming shop, and, for the first time in my life, I saw a Faro Bank. My companions commenced betting, and I was induced to join them, although I did not understand the game. Again I played with success, and when we left the house was more than two hundred dollars winner. None of my companions had been fortunate, and it was insisted that I was the lucky man, and that I must treat. We accordingly repaired to my room, where I ordered wine, and before we broke up we were all deeply intoxicated. With me it was the first time, and the next day I resolved that I would never play cards again. I adhered to the determination for nearly three months, when I again yielded to the entreaties of my dissipated associates.

I now played with varied success, and in all cases found an excuse for resorting to the wine bottle: if I lost, I drank to drown sorrow; if I won I treated my good fortune. Thus I progressed upon my downward course, until drinking and gambling became my chief employments. All my friends who were worth preserving abandoned me, until my only associates were drunkards and gamblers, when almost reduced to want, (for I had left off business) I received a letter informing me of the death of my father—that father who watched over my early years—who loved me so tenderly. And did I act as an affectionate child? No. Vice had destroyed the human feelings of my heart, and left only the animal passions and appetites; as the letter contained a check for $500, a part of my poor father's hard earnings, I drowned my grief that night in a Bacchanalian revel, and in a few days I was again penniless. I will not dwell upon the every day scenes of my life, which were such as may at all times be witnessed at any of the two hundred dram shops of your city, where wretched men squander the little pittance that justly belongs to their suffering wives and children.

But, to pass on. For nearly three years I have been a drunken, wandering outcast. Six months ago I received a letter from my dear mother, enclosing $100, and informing me that she was fast sinking with disease, and entreating with all a mother's feeling, to come and see her before she died. For a time I felt the appeal, and resolved to comply with her request; and accordingly took passage on a steamboat for that purpose. For two days I refrained from liquor; but my thirst became insupportable,—at length my appetite overpowered my better feelings, and I approached the bar and demanded the liquid fire. I was soon intoxicated, when I madly sought the gaming table; and before the boat reached Louisville, I was stripped of every cent. Thus, all hopes of seeing my dying mother cut off. I remained at Louisville several weeks; in which time I learned that my mother had died, and that her last breath was spent in prayer for her wretched child.

From Louisville I shipped on board the steamer Brazil, as a deck hand, and came to this place, where I was discharged for drunkenness. Let every man reflect upon this picture. I, who had moved in the first circles of society—had been the guest of distinguished public men, and a favorite among the literati of our country—was now turned off as unfit for a deck hand on a steam boat! yet intemperance had done this much.

I loitered about this city for several weeks, and was sometimes engaged in posting up the books of a dram shop, for which I was paid in the liquor kept for the accommodation of customers. One evening I fell in company with a man who has since been lodged in jail for passing counterfeit money. We played cards, and I won from him the three dollar bill in question. The next day I learned it was a counterfeit, and did not offer to pass it for two days. But at last I got out of all change, and had no other money—I could meet no one who would ask me to drink. My appetite was like a fire within me. I could not endure it. I went to a shop—offered the bill—it was accepted, and I was found, a few hours after, by the officers of justice—was beastly drunk.

The evidence of guilt was conclusive, and as my brain was clear of the intoxicating fumes, I was lodged in jail to await my trial. I am aware I have not detained the Court with any hope that clemency would be extended to my case, but with a hope that my example may be a warning to other young men—that those who hear me, when asked to play *a social game of cards,* or *a social glass,* think of my fate and story. [illegible] may feel themselves secure—they may believe they can stop when they please, but let them remember that I argued thus until I was lost. Here the defendant sunk down and appeared to be much affected; and for a few moments silence reigned throughout the court house.]

At length the Judge, who is as much distinguished for the qualities of his heart as he is for learning as a Judge, proceeded in a brief but appropriate manner to pass sentence upon the defendant, [illegible] punishment in the Penitentiary [illegible] time allowed by law.

THE COTTON CROP.

Of the supply to be expected from the yet growing crop of short cotton, we can say but little. We have been at some trouble, for the past two months, in collecting information on the subject from the cotton growing sections of the country, but as the accounts are contradictory, we have come to the conclusion that it is perfectly futile thus early in the season to attempt to arrive at the probable yield, as the tender plant is yet subject to many vicissitudes. There is one thing, however, which we would strenuously urge—the sending of the crop forward as soon as picked—as we conceive it no moment to withhold it for an improvement of prices; on the contrary, there is every reason to be apprehended from our last European advices, that prices will go even lower. The general want of confidence among buyers, followed by a curtailment of credit, and the recent heavy failures in E[illegible] and on the continent, of houses connected with the cotton trade, and the stagnant state of the markets on the other side for manufactured goods, coupled with the heavy stock both in Liverpool and Havre, in the former place it is estimated at [illegible] 000 bales, and in the latter at [illegible] bales,—are certainly any thing but encouraging to the grower of the article. It [illegible] be recollected, too, that in the early part of the previous season, prices were enhanced in consequence of the demand for the trade, which cannot be expected this season, as we have been assured that very few orders have been received, and that most of the factories are well supplied for the present, so that it is impossible even to conjecture what will be the ruling rates when the extent of the crop is known.—*Charleston C*

Crops in North Alabama.—The Tus[illegible] *North Alabamian,* of the 18th ult. says: "The constant wet weather for the last four or five weeks has done extensive injury to the cotton. The crop has taken a second growth, the bolls are beginning to rot, and the worms, in many places we learn, are committing disastrous ravages."

A letter to the Editor of the Mobile Advertiser, dated Marion, (Ala.) Sept. 2[illegible], says: "as to the Cotton Crop all agree in this—that it will be short."

The proceedings of the "States Rights Republicans of Richmond" are given at large in the Enquirer of yesterday. They are very venomous indeed! The argument, they prefer against the Whigs to put an end to that unfortunate party! We give one item, as a sample of the whole:

> "They (the Whigs) have already created a National Debt of twelve millions of dollars, we are told, from high authority, that sixteen millions will scarcely satisfy their cupidity."

The *truth* and *justice* of this charge are too notorious to every man conversant with public affairs to require any argument. The Locos squandered the money—the Whigs borrowed twelve millions to pay a portion of that which had been wasted or stolen, and they thereby *created* a national debt. There is no denying it!

What an estimate must these gentlemen put upon the intelligence of the People, in putting forth such an assertion! What a character for candour and truth do they give themselves in standing forth the authors of such a charge!—*Richmond Whig.*

An Extraordinary Man.—Lewis Cornelicus, Esq., died in his 47th year, on Monday week, at his residence at M[illegible] Pike county, in the northeastern section of Pennsylvania. This gentleman was one of the most remarkable persons, in respect to size, in the present age, and is only exceeded by the celebrated Daniel Lambert. Mr. Cornelius was six feet two or three inches high, measured six feet around his body, and just previously to the illness which terminated in his death, weighed 720 pounds. He fell off in consequence of sickness, and after death weighed but 685 pounds. So great was his extraordinary weight that an [illegible] rope had to be used for his bedcord. The celebrated Daniel Lambert, who stands unrivalled in weight of body, reached, we believe, 739 pounds, only 19 more than Mr. Cornelius, and the renown of Daniel placed him among the wonders of the world. Mr. Cornelius was hardly a less remarkable person, and filled nearly as great a space in the world. The following are the dimensions taken after his death:

		Feet
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Do.	body,	8 2
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Do.	arm, below elbow,	1 9
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Do.	thigh,	4 2
Do.	calf of leg,	2 7
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FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1841.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR OWEN.—It [illegible] deep regret that we announce the death of [illegible] excellent and eminent fellow citizen, the Hon. [illegible] Owen, which occurred at Pittsborough, Chatham county, on Saturday last. Gov. Owen had a [illegible] attack of fever at Wilmington in June last, [illegible] return from a visit to the South West. As [illegible] he was sufficiently recovered to travel, he [illegible] the Virginia Springs, where he spent the [illegible] or three months. With impaired rather [illegible] improved health, he was on his way to his [illegible] in Bladen county, but was unable to proceed [illegible] than Pittsborough, where, after a few days [illegible], he breathed his last.

[illegible] various stations of trust to which he was called [illegible] the course of an active and useful life, and [illegible] he filled with distinguished credit to himself, [illegible] attest the estimation in which he was [illegible] throughout the State. In the private circle, [illegible] was not less esteemed and respected; and no [illegible] have been called away whose loss would [illegible] sincerely deplored.

[illegible] by Religion, in the communion of the [illegible] Church, he viewed the approaches of [illegible] with calm resignation, and died without a [illegible] groan.

[illegible] Raleigh Register pays a deserved tribute to [illegible]:—

[illegible] is not only one of our most distinguished [illegible] citizens, but one of the purest and best [illegible] ever lived; and his loss is more forcibly ex[illegible] the concern that is on the countenances [illegible] words can portray it. He had so much [illegible] and good sense, decision of purpose [illegible] kindness of heart, firmness of princi[illegible] [illegible] of feeling, dignity of person and [illegible] manners, equanimity of disposition and [illegible] cheerfulness, that he commanded respect [illegible] regard wherever he was known. Others may [illegible] more brilliant career, but none, in whom [illegible] gentle virtues have shone more clearly, [illegible] they have been more steadily and ef[illegible] inculcated. He has gone down to the [illegible] the ripeness of manhood, and in the midst [illegible] usefulness, leaving his family the proud in[illegible] of an unblemished name, and the encour[illegible] of a useful and honorable life.

[illegible] Owen filled for two years the Execu[illegible] of his native State, and would have been [illegible] that high station by acclamation, if the [illegible] had been permitted; but, in this mat[illegible] [illegible] all the efforts of his friends. He re[illegible] the county of his residence, in [illegible] Legislature, and filled other stations of [illegible], and in all situations, his pleasing [illegible] urbanity, rendered him one of [illegible] our public men.

[illegible] as he deservedly was in all the [illegible] it was in the domestic and social vir[illegible] he was most conspicuous. The natural [illegible] rendered him unambitious of pub[illegible] in private life, he found ample [illegible] exercise of those virtues which are the [illegible] brightest ornaments of our nature. Though [illegible] ample fortune, he did not sit down [illegible] if he had nothing else to do—no duty [illegible] to exercise. He lived in [illegible] one of its members and shared its cares, [illegible] and its joys. When called [illegible] public exigencies and private wants, he [illegible] ever at his post—the first in the front rank.

THE CABINET.—Mr. Spencer has accepted [illegible] of Secretary of War. The Whigs [illegible] New York appear to be highly gratified at his ap[illegible] [illegible] speak of him in the strongest terms [illegible].

GROGAN RELEASED.—Col. Grogan was for[illegible] released on the 4th inst. by Sir Richard Jackson [illegible] application of the U. S. authorities. He [illegible] escorted to the line.

TRIAL OF McLEOD.—This important trial [illegible] Monday the 4th inst. and the New [illegible] are filled with details of the evidence up [illegible] last. It is the general impression, at the [illegible] that McLeod would be acquitted, though [illegible] is so contradictory that it is difficult to [illegible] its effect on a jury. Many deposi[illegible] to prove an *alibi*.

IMPORTANT ELECTIONS.—The elections [illegible] Maryland and Georgia, which have just taken [illegible] the folly of Mr. Tyler's course to[illegible] the Whig party. Those who, in November [illegible] strength to carry every thing before them, [illegible] indifferent, neglect to go to the Polls, and [illegible] swept by their opponents.

[illegible] Maryland, Thomas, Loco, is elected Governor, [illegible] majority,—a majority which might [illegible] overcome by the Whigs in Baltimore a[illegible] vote. In the House of Delegates the Opposition has a majority, to what extent [illegible] known. The Senate remains, as before, [illegible] few of the members of that branch [illegible] this year.

[illegible] Georgia, only about 20 counties, out of near [illegible] have been heard from, but it is almost certain [illegible] McDonald, Loco, is re-elected Governor, and [illegible] the same party will have a majority in the Legislature. They have already gained largely over [illegible] last election.

What then! Shall the Whig party despair? By [illegible]. The panic, or indifference, or whatever [illegible] be, will give place ere long to a nobler [illegible]—a spirit of unconquerable determination to [illegible] power from hands which have ever abused it.

DINNER TO MR. BADGER.—The New York Express of the 5th inst. says, "Quite a number of gentlemen gave Mr. Badger a dinner at the American Hotel last night. As it was intended to be rather a private affair, we do not enter into further particulars."

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.—The Indians have again commenced active hostilities. On the 26th ult., 8 miles from Gary's Ferry, a party killed Jonathan Thigpen and a Mr. Barber, and carried off some cattle and corn. On the 27th, near Black Creek, Messrs. Bleach and Penner were fired on, and the former killed. On the 30th, about 8 miles from Fort Crane, two brothers named Hallard were killed. It was feared the express rider to Picolata had been killed. Capt. Burke, 3d Artillery, had captured 2 Indians.

The U. S. Steamer Beaufort burst her boilers on the 1st inst. in St. John's river, and killed a white man and 2 negro men. And a U. S. transport schr., loaded with government stores, was totally lost.

SPECIE.—The Banks in the city of New York have seven millions of Dollars of specie in their vaults, notwithstanding upwards of two millions have gone to Europe within a few weeks to pay for goods purchased in advance of the new duties. To get goods in free, millions of dollars worth have been had several months earlier than the wants of the market called for.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES.—The October Number of that excellent work, the Southern Literary Messenger, contains a series of Letters addressed to Mr. Clay, by an officer of the Navy, (understood to be Lieut. Maury,) in which very powerful considerations are stated in favor of the establishment of a Navy Yard and Naval Academy at Memphis, Tenn., and a National Foundry at some point on the Mississippi above that place; with a National Ship Canal to connect the waters of the Mississippi with the Lakes.

At Memphis, he says, steam ships could be built at half the cost of construction lavished on them at the North. Witness the frigate Fulton, of 720 tons, which cost $333,000, or $460 per ton, whilst the British war steamer Cyclops of 1,195 tons, cost but $250,000, or less than $240 a ton, her timbers too being imported, chargeable with heavy duties. He proposes that the United States follow the example of France and England, by contributing one-fifth of the cost of as many substantial steamers as individual enterprize may be disposed to construct with that aid, on condition that in case of war they should be turned over to government at a valuation. England, he says, will soon have a fleet of fifty such steam ships, now employed as packets to New York, Boston, &c. but to be at her disposal in case of war. He would have the United States keep pace with European powers in this matter, so as, in case of collision, to be prepared to meet them in this new and most powerful species of Naval warfare. And instead of the government building them, and laying them up to rot, he advises that they should be built principally by private enterprize, and employed in commerce, during peace. Memphis he regards as the best place for building these ships, as it is contiguous to the live-oak, iron, coal, copper, hemp, &c. of the West and South-West. From that point, too, the egress to the Gulf of Mexico, and, by means of the proposed canal, to the Lakes, (the two great theatres of any future war,) would be speedy and safe.

The proposed canal, besides its advantages to commerce, would enable the United States, in case of a war with England, to throw a force at once into the Lakes, with which to strike a blow that might be decisive, instead of having to wait the tedious process of building after hostilities commenced.

So much for the West. As regards the South, the writer has some important suggestions. Not a solitary building yard has been established by government South of Norfolk! and the one at that place was established by Virginia at her own expense, and ceded to the government, in 1809, on condition that a Navy Yard should be maintained there forever. From Virginia to New Hampshire, since the war, more than a hundred millions of dollars have been disbursed for the Navy,—and scarce a dollar South and West, except a paltry sum at Pensacola. If a ship on the West India station requires repairs, however slight, or loses a few hands by death or desertion, she must go the North to supply her wants. If a crew is to be paid off, to the North goes the ship, that the money of the improvident sailors may be squandered at the right place. The last letter of the series places this matter in so strong a light that we are tempted to copy it entire, in the hope that it will rouse the Statesmen of the South, not only to a sense of their equal rights, but to a consideration of the dangers of their condition whilst in such a neglected state as at present:—

To Mr. Clay: *Sir,*—Let us now look into the condition of our Naval establishments and means of defence in the South.

Take the map of North America, and cast your eye on it from the Capes of Virginia down the Atlantic coast—passing around the Florida reefs, into the Gulf of Mexico to the remote South-Western corner of the United States—a distance of about two thousand miles—and you will not find a single Naval Depot, at which even a sloop-of-war, whether disabled in a gale, or crippled in an action, could be repaired. Not a great while ago, a small Revenue cutter, had to be sent from the so-called Navy-Yard at Pensacola, to Charleston, South-Carolina, *to have her sides calked* and some slight repairs made.

Now, take the other side of the picture. Go back to Mason & Dixon's line, and run your finger towards the North on the map, that you may see what has been done for that region, in the way of Naval defences and improvements. In the waters of the Chesapeake, you find two well appointed Navy-Yards, and one Naval Station. In the waters of the Delaware is another large building Yard—less than two degrees farther on, you come to another extensive Dock-Yard at New-York—and a few hours thence, to two more—Boston and Portsmouth—both in the waters of Massachusetts.

Yet in all this partial protection, and unequal distribution of the national bounty, the South and the West have complained not. In these matters, Southern and Western statesmen have taken grounds far above mere local interests, state prejudices, or sectional jealousies; they have occupied the high eminence of patriotism; with a free will and a liberal hand, they have been among the foremost to vote away the public money, wherever and whenever the honor, the safety, or the welfare of their country, required it. Without asking whether this or that State would be most benefited by a Naval appropriation, they have striven to make the Navy all that the dignity of their country, abroad, or its safety at home, requires it to be.

A despatch vessel-of-war sent from New-York to Pensacola, in the Gulf of Mexico, was thirty-four days in making the passage on one occasion, and fifty-six on the other. Upon an average it would take twenty or thirty days for a Naval force, from the nearest port of the North, to carry relief to the property of our citizens in the Gulf of Mexico. In consequence of such unequal distribution of the public Dock-Yards and Depots, most of the European powers, with their steam ships-of-war, are actually nearer to our commerce in the Gulf of Mexico, than we ourselves. In case of war, they have, much nearer than we, secure places of rendezvous for vessels of all kinds. To us, there would be no sufficient shelter, nearer than Norfolk.

Is protection less due to the South, than to the North? Does the vicinity of the West-India Islands with their black-a-moor regiments, afford to the South an especial guaranty, that in war, she shall enjoy immunities, and be exempt from dangers unknown to the North? Or is it because the safety of Georgia and the Carolinas, the integrity of their soil are less sacred—the products of Western Pennsylvania and Virginia; of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri; of Iowa, Florida and Wiskonsin; of Kentucky and Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas—which pass through the Gulf of Mexico on their way to market—are all these interests, I say, left thus exposed, because they are of less importance in the Federal eye, than their sister-interests in the North? Or shall the defenceless condition of the South and the West, be ascribed to the selfishness of the North and the East, which hitherto have been ascendant in the National Councils? No sir. Ascribe that rather to the apathy of the former two on the subject, and to their numerical weakness in the legislative halls of the nation. It rests with you to rouse them up. Under the new apportionment of representation, their representatives will outnumber those of the Northern and Middle States on the floors of Congress. *Verbum sat.*

Bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, are the Islands of Cuba, Jamaica, and St. Domingo, besides groups of smaller ones, and the States of Texas, Mexico, and Central America; any, or all of which, are liable to be occupied by powers at war with the United States.

The Gulf is the Mediterranean of these countries; which, owing to the winds at the South, Cuba and the Bahamas at the East, is as much closed against egress, except through the straits of Florida, as is the Mediterranean proper, except through the straits of Gibraltar.

The only pass from this Gulf belongs to us; and by us should be secured at whatever cost. Key-West is the Gibraltar of these straits, with a harbor susceptible of being strengthened and rendered impregnable as that.

The South and the West are never secure, nor their defences complete, until this be made a strong hold, where the public vessels may rendezvous in war, and merchantmen retreat for safety.

France has made Toulon, in the Mediterranean, her great Naval establishment. Spain too had her Carthagena. What Toulon is to France, and Carthagena was to Spain, Pensacola is to us. Though Spain had the Dock-Yards of Fayal and Cadiz, and France those of Cherberg and Brest, outside of their Mediterranean, the exigences of war soon taught each of them, the importance of good Naval Stations at Carthagena and Toulon.

From the experience of Spain, and the example of France, let the South and West learn a lesson; and resolve to press the subject, shoulder to shoulder; nor to give over, until the Naval establishment at Pensacola be made the Toulon of their Mediterranean.

Pensacola has many advantages. Its natural position is important. It is in the midst of our live-oak forests, as it were; and it is convenient to excellent timber and Naval stores, and has all the resources required to make it an important Naval station. And it should be abundantly furnished with all the materials, means and facilities, which are to be found at the North, for building, equipping, and repairing our men-of-war. Suitable Depots, and places or rendezvous, ought, also, to be supplied along the coast of Georgia, North and South-Carolina.

MR. CALHOUN.—One of those remarkable exhibitions of inconsistency, of which the political life of Mr. Calhoun has been so full, is given in the article from the Charleston Courier, on the preceding page.

INCREASE OF CRIME.—The Locos lay all the blame of the numerous defalcations, forgeries, murders, &c. to the influence of the "hard cider and log cabin carousals," as they call them, of the Whigs during the last year. Before they can establish the correctness of their charge, they will have to show that the Swartwouts, Prices, Boyds, Harrises, Colts, Edwardses, &c. were Whigs, for of course those who did not participate in such "carousals" could not have been demoralized by them. And moreover they will have to prove that the robberies of Swartwout, Price, &c. took place after the aforesaid "carousals." No. It was the reign of Jacksonism that broke down the restraints of moral and legal obligation, and let loose the flood of iniquity with which the land has since been deluged.

The Loco Foco papers are in the habit of dubbing Mr. Ewing, "Butcher Ewing." Can any one tell why? We never heard that he had followed that calling, humble as his occupations were in early life. We have heard that he was a "salt-boiler," or laborer at the salt-works, and that he was a hostler, in which occupations he was accustomed to earn money to enable him to pay his schooling. But whether he was a salt-boiler or a butcher, a sneer at the humbleness of his origin comes with a bad grace from those who make such loud professions of democracy, and pretend such a horror of aristocracy.

These sneers at "butcher" Ewing, remind one of the reply of the celebrated Mr. Shelly of Virginia to a contemptuous remark of John Randolph, in Congress:—"The gentleman is pleased to remind the House," said Mr. Shelly, "that I have been a shoemaker. It is true: I was a shoe-maker. But if the gentleman himself had been a shoe-maker, it is probable that he would have been a shoemaker still."

If the revilers of Mr. Ewing had been butchers, they might have been butchers still, and more respectably employed than some of them are now.

COOL IMPUDENCE.—The Globe charges the late Secretary Ewing with neglect of duty, for not collecting from the U. S. Bank, the balance due the United States for its last bond for stock, amounting to $80,666. The very document relied on by the Globe to prove this neglect of duty, shows that the debt became payable in September 1840, and from that time till Van Buren went out of office, a period of six months, no effort appears to have been made to collect the debt. The Bank was able to pay then, but is not now. It is the late administration which is chargeable with neglect.

The Globe also includes in a list of "debts" due by the U. S. Bank, $203,865, the damages retained by the Bank on the protest of the French bill during Gen. Jackson's administration. This is a ridiculous pretension, as no Court of Justice will ever give a judgment against the Bank on that claim.

A GREAT RASCAL TAKEN UP.—A man named John N. Caldwell, alias Hugh S. Hill, alias Col. Monroe Edwards, was arrested a few days ago at Philadelphia, and readily identified as the author of the forgeries by which Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co. and Mr. Corrie, of New York, were lately swindled out of upwards of $26,000 each. $44,000 of the money was found in his trunk. It seems that he has been a conspicuous character about New York for a year or two past, and that this is not his first essay at swindling, or at a general system of rascality. He is a native of Kentucky, and a former resident of Louisiana and Alabama, is a very genteel looking man, 28 or 30 years of age.

Another man, who gave his name as John Kirby, was arrested at Buffalo on the 2d inst. who was prepared to do a very extensive business in the same line, having in his possession a large amount of forged drafts on various Banks in New York, all signed and ready for use.

We are rejoiced to find that some of the villianies now so common, are meeting with their just recompense.

The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian charges us with misrepresenting President Tyler by saying, "that he favored a Bank at the beginning of the Session." To sustain its charge, it quotes from Mr. Ewing's letter, the reply of Mr. Tyler to Mr. Bell, when, *on the 18th August*, he suggested Ewing's bill: "Talk not to me of Ewing's bill; it contains that odious feature of local discounts which I have repudiated in my message." Now, with due respect for the assertion of the Jeffersonian, we deny that a declaration of Mr. Tyler on the 18th August, is any proof that he did not favor a Bank on the 31st of May.

The proof of the fact we stated, is furnished by that very letter of Mr. Ewing's which the Jeffersonian has relied on as evidence, and which it is therefore bound to credit. It is in the following words:

"It is equally a matter of justice to you and to myself to say that the bill which I reported to the two Houses of Congress at the commencement of the session, in obedience to their call, *was modified so as to meet your approbation.*"

This letter of Mr. Ewing's shows, therefore, that the President approved of *a* Bank bill at the commencement of the Session. And Messrs. Ewing, Badger, and Bell all testify to his having approved, on the 18th of August, of the bill reported by Mr. Sergeant, which he finally vetoed. And no one, so far as we have seen, has had the hardihood to deny the truth of their statements.

Whilst the Jeffersonian charges us with misrepresentation, it is itself guilty of that sin. It represents Mr. Bell as saying that "there were pre-existing causes, independent of the two vetoes, rendering *their* duty, [that is, the duty of all the late members of the Cabinet,] to resign imperative." This is not what Mr. Bell said. He spoke only of pre-existing causes which rendered it *his own duty* to resign. The distinction is important, as the Jeffersonian has founded on its preverted statement a charge of meanness and hypocrisy against *all* the resigned Secretaries. It is unfortunate that the Editor's sense of duty to his readers, if not to the abused Secretaries, does not permit him to publish the documents themselves, instead of his own version of them.

The papers by the last mails, report numerous shipwrecks, north and east of New York. Among others, the Bark Amanda, from Limeric for Quebec. 41 lives lost.

NEW ORLEANS.—The yellow fever appears to be on the decline. Deaths on the 30th, 39, of which 26 were of yellow fever.

MARRIED.

In Richmond county, N. C., on Thursday, the 7th inst., ALEXANDER STEWART, Esq., of Moore county, to Miss ANN McRAE, youngest daughter of Daniel McRae.

DIED.

In this county, on Thursday evening last, JOSIAH EVANS, Esq., in the 75th year of his age, one of our most respectable planters, and a very worthy and upright citizen. He was at the time of his death the oldest acting Magistrate in the county.

In this county, on the 3d instant, MARY ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. Absalom Marsh.

At Pittsborough, a few days ago, of Croup, MARY JONES, eldest child of the Hon. Abraham Rencher, aged about 4 years.

In this county, on Wednesday morning, the 6th inst., WILLIAM LEWIS, in the 81st year of his age, a soldier and pensioner of the Revolutionary War, and a native of Contentna, Greene county, N. C. Previous to the commencement of hostilities with the mother country, he united himself with the Wesleyan Missionaries, to whose religious tenets he adhered to the day of his death. He appeared to depart in the full assurance of a blessed immortality. When asked if he had doubts as to his future state, he replied "No, I am ready," raising his hand and pointing upwards.—[*Communicated.*

In Haywood, Chatham county, on Wednesday last, very suddenly, of gout in the stomach, Col. JOHN FARRAR, aged about 66, formerly and for many years a representative in the General Assembly from that County.

In Sampson county, on Friday last, Mr. JETHRO OATES, a highly respectable citizen, leaving a young wife and infant child.

In Davidson county, on the 6th inst., Mr. JACOB BRUMMELL, aged about 70 years. The deceased was a most excellent man, and his loss will be grievously felt by all his neighbors, for the time to come.

Also, in Davidson, on the morning of the 6th instant, Mr. ZEBULON HUNT, aged about fifty-five years. Mr. Hunt was a most worthy and valued citizen.

In Rowan county, on the 30th ult., Mr. WASHINGTON NEELY, aged about 27 years.

At his residence in the county of Montgomery, on Tuesday the 7th inst., Mr. JOHN JORDAN, Sen., aged 72 years, after a short but severe illness of four days, which he bore with much christian fortitude.

Mr. Jordan was born and raised in a few miles of where he resided at his death, and although he had never sought or filled any high station in life, he was a worthy citizen;—had served his county for many years as a public servant, during which time he gained for himself the good will and esteem of all who became acquainted with him. He had been the husband of three amiable wives, and the father of seventeen children, fifteen of whom, with a bereaved companion, are now living, to mourn their irreparable loss.

Through all his life he was a friend to Religion, and, for many years previous to his death, a worthy member of the Baptist Church. He was an indulgent parent, an affectionate husband, kind to all, and a special friend to the poor. And to the great consolation of his bereaved family and friends, through many years of his life as well as in his death, he gave an abiding testimony that while his frail body, worn down by toil and the weight of many years, rests in the silent tomb, his happy soul has gone home to God who gave it, and has entered upon that eternal rest that remains for the people of God.

Truly may it be said of him, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them."

To see a pilgrim as he dies,
With glory in his view,
To Heaven he lifts his longing eyes,
And bids the world adieu. [*Com.*

In Wilmington, on the 25th ult., MARY FRANCES, infant daughter of Mr. John Dawson, aged 18 months.

Recently, in Lenoir county, Major General JAS. B. WHITFIELD.

In Raleigh, on the 6th inst., Dr. ARTHUR NELSON, aged about 50—a native of Fredericktown Maryland, and eldest son of the late gallant Gen. Roger Nelson. Dr. N. was formerly a Surgeon in the U. S. Army, but had been connected with the Post Office Department for many years, and was, at the time of his death, a travelling Post Office Agent.

In Warren county, on the 23d ultimo, very suddenly, while on a visit to his relations, Mr. WILLIAM J. RIDLEY, eldest son of the late Dr. James D. Ridley, of Wake Forest, in the 24th year of his age.

In Guilford, on the 3d inst., JOHN SWAIM, Esq.—The neighborhood of the deceased has lost one of its most valuable men—cut off in the prime of life, and in the midst of his usefulness.

At his residence in Clarke county, Ala., on the 21st ult., Hon. JOHN MURPHY, aged 56 years. Mr. Murphy served two terms as Governor of Alabama, and was subsequently a Representative in Congress. He was a gentleman of respectable talents, and was universally esteemed in all the relations of life. He was a native Robeson county, N. C.

At Washington, Lieut. Col. R. D. WAINWRIGHT, of the United States Marine Corps.

At New Orleans, of yellow fever, on the 14th Sept., Col. JAMES A. HART, a native of South Carolina, and for many years a resident of Anson county, N. C.

At Marion, Ala., on the 23d ult., DAVID YARBROUGH, Esq., formerly of Hillsborough, N. C. [The death of his son, Dr. Yarbrough, heretofore announced, occurred at the same place on the 8th.]

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, October 8th, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for E. W. Willkings, D. A. Ray, Gardner & McKethan, Rockfish Company, H. Branson, David Shaw, and James Martine, of this place; and for Cress & Boger, H. Tush, Mastin & Johnson, Craven & McCain, Humphreys & Gaither, J. W. Lindsay, T. F. Henley, T. Lineback, A. H. Lindsay, Salisbury Company, Dr. C. Chalmers, Jacob Stout, Scott & McAdoo, McRae & Co., Lawrence & Christopher, of the interior.

Also on the 8th, Steamer Henrietta, with boat Nelson in tow, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, C. T. Haigh, C. J. & R. M. Orrell, Mrs. Rhodes, S. W. Tillinghast, David A. Ray, Cook & Co., J. D. Williams, H. & E. J. Lilly, E. W. Willkings, James Dodd, H. L. Myrover, and J. C. & G. B. Atkins, of this place; and for R. C. Rhodes, A. Autry, Thomas Rice, Eckels & Douthet, David Parks, Rufus Reid, Dugan Clark, J. C. & A. C. Blum, Chas. E. Mott & Co., W. W. Elms, L. Springs, J. Holton, W. M. Alexander, J. H. Gibbon, C. J. Fox, L. D. Pemberton, and Thomas McNeely, of the interior.

DEPARTED, October 9, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for George McNeill, E. Fuller, E. W. Willkings, Benbow & Co., Rockfish Company, C. P. Mallett, and J. D. Williams.

Also on the 9th, Steamer Henrietta, with Tobacco, Wax, &c. for Hall & Johnson, Daniel Johnson, B. Rose, T. S. Lutterloh, C. J. & R. M. Orrell, A. W. Steel, and others.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Oct. 13.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 50	Lime,	$2½ a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	30 a 35	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Molasses,	27 a 30
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	a 30
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	70 a 75
Coffee,	10 a 13	Nails, cut,	6½ a 6¾
Cotton,	7 a 8¼	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 20	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng.	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 11
Corn.	45 a 50	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	60 a 75
Flour,	$5 a $6¼	Sack,	$2
Feathers,	35 a 40	Tallow,	10 a 11
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Tin, box,	$13 a 13½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 5
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a $1 10
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	7 a 8	Wool,	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8 cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto ditto ditto, 6 ditto.

COTTON.—Sales are generally made at 8 cents;—coming in more freely than heretofore.

We are glad to see that more of the business of the South Western counties of the State than usual, is coming to this place. The low price of Groceries here, and the low freights from New York, are thus exhibiting their natural effects.

Cotton at Augusta, 7¾ to 8½—principal sales 8 to 8¼.

Cotton at Mobile 8 to 9½—quality inferior.

Cotton at Charleston 6½ to 9½. Corn 72. Flour 6 75 to 7 25.

Cotton at Columbus 6½ to 7¼.

Cotton at New Orleans 8¼ to 10. Receipts of the week 6692 bales. Flour 4 50. Bacon 2½ to 7½.

Cotton at New York 7 to 11. Flour 5¾ to 5⅞.

Cotton at Columbia has declined to 7 to 8¼. Prime lots would not command over 8¼. Corn 62 to 75. Bacon 7 to 9. Flour 7 to 8.

WILMINGTON MARKET—October 6.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 00 a 7 00; Flooring 8 00 a 8 25; Timber 4 50 a 5 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 16 00 a 18 00; dressed, none; R. O. rough, 11 00 a 12 50; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 65 a 70; Salt, coarse, 30 a 35, Rice 3 62 a 3 75.

Naval Stores.—There were sales on yesterday morning of several lots at 2 50; but later ones at 2 40. Tar brought at the last sales 1 60.

Lumber.—The same scarcity of river lumber reported last week continues. Not a sale has come to our knowledge.

Timber.—The supply and demand are about equal.

Bacon.—Sales of country bacon are reported at 6 a 6½ for sides and shoulders. Hams are inquired for and would bring 8½ a 9 cents.

Corn.—This article comes in very sparingly, scarcely enough to meet the demand. Any considerable quantity, however, would knock down the market.

Rice.—There is none offering, recent shipments having been made of all on hand. It may be remarked that the harvesting of rice on the Cape Fear is now progressing rapidly, and that it comes in handsomely, in quantity and quality.

CHERAW MARKET—October 5.

Bacon 9 a 10, Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 8 a 9½; Corn 50; Flour 5 25 a 6 00; Feathers 40 a 48; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

October 1.—Schrs. Lodemia & Eliza from Philadelphia, Eliza Jane from Baltimore, Julia from New York. 2.—Brig Belle from New York.

DEPARTURES.

October 1.—Brig Cabinet for Antigua. 5.—Brig Wm. Purrington for Gaudaloupe; Schr. Deborah Ann Somers for New London. 6.—Brigs Belle for New York, Tremont for West Indies.

☞ The Rev. Dr. CAPERS, Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, will preach in the Methodist Church in this place, on Sunday the 17th inst., at the usual hours of service, when collections will be taken up in behalf of the Missionary cause.

Fayetteville, Oct. 8, 1841.

DENTISTRY.

DR. GILCHRIST has arrived, and may be found at the Lafayette Hotel until the 20th instant.

October 12. 1w

EDWD W. WILLKINGS,

Commission & Forwarding Agent,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Has in Store, and received by late arrivals—

150 BAGS Laguira and Cuba COFFEE,
30 hhds. Muscovado, Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGARS,
70 hhds. Surinam and N. O. Molasses,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs assorted Cut Nails,
50 ditto Dupont's Powder,
100 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
75 boxes 8 x 10 & 10 x 12 Window Glass,
1 cask Putty,
20 casks Crockery, assorted,
10 ditto Glass Tumblers & Pocket Bottles,
20 casks and half casks Malaga Wine,
20 boxes Bar Soap.

—ALSO—

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Starch, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Copperas, Saleratus, Madder, Imperial and Hyson Tea, Cotton Bagging and Bale Rope, Saltpetre, Alum, White Lead in Oil, an assortment of Hollow Ware, Wagon Boxes, &c. &c. The above will be sold low to town and country customers on the usual credit.

October 12, 1841. 71-4w

WOOL WANTED.

I WANT to purchase a few thousand pounds of Wool. A. W. STEEL.

Oct. 12, 1841. 71-1*w.*

Cotton Yarn and Shirtings.

NO. 4 to No. 12 COTTON YARN, a superior article, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills. 30 inch heavy SHIRTINGS, worthy the attention of purchasers, constantly on hand and for sale at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

ALSO,

JUST received, an assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRON of all sizes, &c. &c., comprising a General Stock for Country Trade, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 12, 1841. 71tf

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, after three months from the date hereof, for the re-issue of a Certificate for Twelve Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of William Little, the original of which has been lost.

WILLIAM LITTLE.

October 5, 1841. 71-3mpd

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGES.

ALL the Messages and Inaugural Addresses, of all the Presidents, from Washington down to Tyler, and including the Message of the latter at the late Extra Session,—an invaluable book to politicians,—for sale by E. J. HALE.

LUMBERTON, October 9, 1841.

E. J. Hale, Esq.—Sir: In your paper of last week I see that Mr. A. D. McNair has attempted to account for his having plead *Infancy*, as published in your paper of the previous week. I am glad that he has susceptibilities, and hope that they are so far aroused that he will, in this particular at least, "sin no more."

He seems himself to be perfectly aware, that I have in my possession testimony of the most indubitable character, to rebut his ipse dixit in reference to my incapacity to teach Latin, for he says "it is probable this will be replied to by a written certificate." He is equally aware, too, that after he had quit my school under a charge of incompetency on my part, he was challenged to an investigation by a suitable committee—that committee selected—and the day and place appointed for my examination—he, and the gentleman whom he had selected, "came up missing." Why did he shrink from this investigation? Did he foresee that his charge would appear as false as the motives which induced it were base? Let public opinion decide.

But "eighteen months" had elapsed before the suit was brought. How came he to think of that? He knew full well that I had been absent from the State the whole time—suppose he had been hoping to hide behind the "Statute of Limitations," by which he might save his money, and avoid the still more infamous plea of *non-age*. But alas! I returned too soon, and "lo and behold!" I warranted the poor *child*, and to save his money, he has exposed his character; and for aught I know, he may weep a good deal under the merited castigation; but hope that the kindness of his *nurse*, and the natural buoyancy of childhood, may soon dry up his tears.

As the testimony to which he refers may be wanted before a different tribunal, I shall not now ask its publication. Your ob't serv't,

J. L. DAVIS.

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Cotton and Grain FARM, of about 850 acres, within three miles of this place, of which there are about 200 acres of prime Low Grounds, on Gould's Fork. The Farm is in a good state of cultivation. Any person wishing to work from 10 to 25 hands, would do well to call and look for themselves. Apply to

W. B. McCORKLE.

Wadesborough, N. C., Oct. 5, 1841. 71tf

ALMANACS FOR 1842.

TURNER & HUGHES',
Farmers and Planters',
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.

October 12, 1841.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wadesborough, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1841:—

A.—C. B. Anderson.
B.—Nathan Beverly, Lemuel Beeman.
C.—Richard Caudle, Viney Cottrell, Alex'r Culper, Andrew Cox.
D.—Stephen Dees.
E.—Calvin Edwards.
G.—John Gillice, Susan Gathings.
H.—Robert Huntley, Wm. Howard, Ephraim Hunter, Noah B. Henby, James Hamer.
K.—Eliza Kendall.
L.—Sherwood Lindsay.
M.—Jourdon Morris, Hardy May.
P.—Reddick Price, C. W. Peeples, Samuel Phillips, Lewis Parker.
R.—R. J. Raiford, 2.
S.—Abey Sinclere, Lewellen Sinclere, H. Streater, Martha Swink.
T.—Gray Taylor, J. M. Threadgill, G. B. Tennent, Thos. Tatton, John Tyson, Jr.
W.—Freeman Wright, Joseph White, Joseph Woods, P. H. Winston, John M. Williams.

[71] W. B. McCORKLE, *P. M.*

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1841:—

A.—Allen Arnet, William Autry, Susan Atkins, Raiford Autry, B. F. Atkins, Elizabeth Allen, James Anderson, (B. N.) Elizabeth Alderman.
B.—James Baker, Mary Jane Buie, Bryan Byrd, Neil C. Beard, Stephen Bethea, Mary Jane Bunn, Lucinda Burnet, Margaret Barkloe, John Bell, Tho. J. Bulla, Joseph Bunn, Daniel Baker.
C.—James Cameron, Angus Cameron, James Chason, John Colvin, Donald Campbell, Isham Carver, Malcom Campbell, William Corbin, Jonas Crosland, William Clifton.
D.—Littleton Drury, Thomas Dunn, Ansley Davis, Patrick Daily.
E.—Theophilus Evans.
G.—Jno. Gaddie, Jr., Jas. Gibson, Wm. P. Gregg.
H.—Priscilla Hagins, Ransom Howard, Jno. Hair, Alexander Haws, Chas. M. Harris, Elizabeth Haws, Dorcas Howell, Allen Hall.
J.—Alex'r Johnson, E. Jennings, Robt. Johnson.
K.—Ezekiel King, G. T. King, Barbara A. King, Harriet Kelly.
L.—Fanny Lily, Patience Locus, Sherod Lucas.
M.—Dr. Robert Monroe, William Mitchell, Mary Ann Maxwell, Henry Mason, David Manuel, Goodwin Manuel, Duncan Munn, David S. Maultsby.
Mc.—Alexander McKethen, Alexander McDonald, James D. McCollum, David G. McDuffie, W. L. McDiarmid, Isabella McNeill, Alex'r McAllister, Daniel McMillan, Neil McKay, James McFadyen, Neil McDonald, Margaret McNeill, Nancy McLean, Neil McLean, John McRay, Gilbert McInnis, Thomas McKay, Daniel McGill, John McInish, —— McKinnon, Penelope McSwain, Angus McMillan, Duncan L. McMillan, Andrew McDunn, John McKinnon.
N.—David R. S. Nowlin.
O.—William J. Oldham, Jesse Olephant.
P.—Abel Fain, Thomas Porter, Anthony Pilkington, Edward Perry.
R.—John Ray, (Tailor.) Elias Revels, D. B. Robinson, Jonathan Roberts.
S.—Lovedy Smith, Col. Wm. Shaw, Thos. Strother, Eliza C. Smith, Daniel Stewart, Emily Scott, William Smith, Blufort Simmons, Richard Smith, William Strickland.
T.—Eliza Tyler.
W.—Hiram Wright, John H. Williams, William Whitehead, Silvester Worle, Susan Ann Williams, T. L. Whitlock.

[71] JOHN MACRAE, *P. M.*

BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Carthage, August 15, 1841.

To the Officers Commanding the Regiments comprising the 4th Brigade, 2d Division of the North Carolina Militia:

YOU are hereby commanded to attend at the times and places hereinafter specified, with the Regiments under your respective commands, armed and equipped as the law directs, for Review and Inspection, viz:

The 85th Regiment at Whiteville, Columbus county, on Friday, 15th October next.
The 41st at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, on Saturday, 16th October.
The 32d at Clinton, on Monday, 18th October.
The 33d at Fayetteville, on Wednesday, 20th Oct.
The 34th at Barksdale's, Cumberland, on Thursday, 21st October.
The 44th at Carthage, on Saturday, 23d October.

The Review will take place precisely at 12 o'clock, noon, and the inspection immediately after.

By order of Brigadier General,
W. D. DOWD.
COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
Brigade Inspector.

August 21, 1841. 64-t30Oct.

POETRY.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

THE DREARY EARTH.

I've seen the bride turn pale
Beneath the wreath as she wore;
The mother weep and wail
Above the boy she bore;
I've seen the bud decay
Before it bloomed to birth:—
And such is aye the way
In all this dreary earth!

And all the flowers that ope
Before the noontide, die,
And every siren hope
Will sing young Love a lie;
And every smiling Spring
Will die away in dearth,
For death is tyrant king
Of all this dreary earth!

And glory!—'tis deceit,—
The high-born Spirit's curse!
And beauty is a cheat—
The lovelier the worse!
And Heaven, the only sight
That gilds our meaner birth—
'Tis God's unchanging light
Must cheer this dreary earth!

ABOUT HORSES.

A writer in the Knickerbocker tells these stories of the sagacity of horses:

"Of a two horse team, belonging to the Earl of ——, near Oxford, one was very vicious, the other quite the reverse. In a stall next to the gentle horse stood one that was blind. In the morning, when the horses, about twenty of them, were turned out to pasture, this good tempered creature constantly took his blind friend under his protection. When he strayed from his companions, his kind friend would run neighing after, and send him round, and when recognized would walk side by side, until the blind friend was led to the grass in the field. This horse was so exceedingly gentle that he had incurred the character of being a coward when only himself was concerned; but if any of them made an attack upon his blind friend, he would fly to the rescue with such fury that not a horse in the field could stand against him. This singular instance of sagacity, I had almost said of disinterested humanity, may well put the whole tribe of horse-jockeys to the blush. They, to be sure, will fight for a brother jockey, whether he is right or wrong; yet they expect him to fight for them on the first similar occasion; but this kind-hearted animal could anticipate no such reciprocity.

"Some years ago, the servant of Thomas Walker, of Manchester, (England,) going to water the carriage-horses at a stone trough which stood at one end of the Exchange, a dog that was accustomed to lie in the stall with one of them followed the horses as usual. On the way he was attacked by a large mastiff, and was in danger of being killed. The dog's favorite horse, seeing the critical situation of his friend, suddenly broke loose from the servant, ran to the spot where the dogs were fighting, and with a violent kick threw the mastiff from the other dog into a cooper's cellar opposite, and, having thus rescued his friendly companion, returned quietly with him to drink at the fountain.

"God, speaking to Job, asks him, 'Hast thou given the horse strength? Hast thou clothed his neck with thunder? He mocketh at fear, and is not affrighted; neither turneth he back from the sword.' Shortly after that mighty battle which closed the career of Bonaparte and stayed his wholesale murders, at the disbanding of a part of the British army the remains of a troop of horse, belonging to the Scotch Grays, were brought to the hammer. The Captain, being rich and a man of feeling, was loth to see [illegible] noble fellows turned into hacks, bakers' or beer house drags, after helping to drive the French from Spain, and to turn the flank of the [illegible] at Waterloo. He therefore bought the whole lot, and set them loose in one of his fine grass parks, to wear away their old age in peace. One warm summer evening, when it was just dark enough to render lightning visible, a vivid flash was immediately followed by a loud report of thunder. At this moment the horses were grazing leisurely, and apart from one another, but, seeing the blaze, and hearing the report, they thought a battle had begun. In a minute they were in the centre of the field, all drawn up in line, their beautiful ears quivering with anxiety, like the leaf of a poplar trembling in the breeze, listening for the word of the rider to lead them to the charge. My informant, who was an eye witness of this wonderful scene, told me he had often seen these horses. Many of them bore honorable scars on their faces, necks, and shoulders, but none on the rump. A Scotch gray never turns tail.'

"Some few years ago a baker in London purchased an old horse at public sale. He placed on his side a pair of panniers, or large baskets, suspended by a strong leathern strap across the back, where he himself sat, while his feet rested on a block of wood attached to the side. Thus accoutred, he sallied forth to supply his customers with hot rolls, etc.—One day he happened to be passing the gate of Hyde-park at the moment the trumpet was sounding for the regiment of Life guards to fall in. No sooner had the sound assailed the animal's ears, than he dashed like lightning through the Park, with the baker on his back, into the midst of the squadron! The poor man, confounded at being placed in military line in front rank of the Life guards, began to whip, kick, spur, and swear; but all to no purpose. His old charger was so aroused at the sound of the trumpet, that to move him from his station was impossible. The soldiers were exceedingly amused at the grotesque appearance of the baker and the deportment of his steed, and were expressing their surprise at the apparition, when an old comrade recognized the animal, and informed the corps that the horse once belonged to the regiment, but had been sold, on account of some infirmity, a few years before. Several of the officers kindly greeted their old companion; and the colonel, delighted at the circumstance, gave the signal to advance in line; when the baker, finding all resistance useless, calmly resigned himself to his situation. The trumpet then sounded the charge, and the rider was instantly carried, between his two panniers, with the rapidity of the wind, to a great distance. Various evolutions were then performed, in which the animal displayed sundry equestrian feats. At length the sound of retreat was proclaimed, when off went the sagacious creature with his rider. After having performed his duty in the field, he was content to resign himself to the guidance of the bridle in a more humble walk of life."

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 33-f

NEW AND *CHEAP* GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the recent arrivals from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Janes; white, red, and green Flannel, 4-4 and 6-4; Merinos, French and English; 2100 pieces Calicoes; plain Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers; Bolting Cloths; brown and bleached Domestics, from 3-4 to 6-4; with many other articles. All of which, being bought at the lowest Package price, are offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

September 6, 1841. 66-tf.

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore and Bank,)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12.

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only*.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen. In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and [illegible] great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,
JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr mouter, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.
Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shewn to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

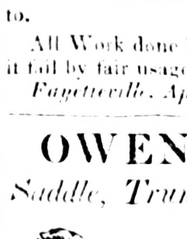
Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,



TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE.
North West corner of Market Square.
April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the Latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.
July 14, 1840. 6tf

FOR SALE.

A VERY SUPERIOR PIANO FORTE, which has been used, though not injured, but for which a liberal deduction will be made. For information apply at this office.

September 10. 67-tf.

COTTON GINS.

I HAVE a few COTTON GINS unsold at Hall & Johnson's, Fayetteville. They will be sold at reduced prices, at 6 months credit. A liberal discount will be made for cash.

JOHN W. POWELL.
August 18, 1841. 64-3m

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING.

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform the public, that he has commenced the above business on Market Square, next door to Mr. James R. Gee's, where he will keep constantly on hand and for sale, Carriage, Barouche, Sulkey, Carryall, and Wagon

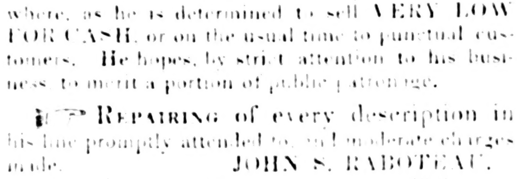
HARNESS,

Saddles, of every quality and price, Trunks and Whips.

In short, every article usually found in a Saddler's Shop. Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell VERY LOW FOR CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers. He hopes, by strict attention to his business, to merit a portion of public patronage.

☞ REPAIRING of every description in his line promptly attended to, and moderate charges made.

JOHN S. RABOTEAU.
September 29, 1841. 69-3m



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very REDUCED PRICES—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, October 1, 1841.

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY ROBINSON, PRATT & CO., No. 63 Wall street, New York:—

Comstock's Natural Philosophy, enlarged.
Comstock's Chemistry, with all the late discoveries.
Comstock's Young Chemist, for beginners.
Comstock's Botany, containing plates of flowers, sentiments of flowers, &c.
Comstock's Young Botanist, for beginners.
Comstock's Geology, useful to agriculturists.
Comstock's Mineralogy, do do.
Comstock's Physiology, for schools and families.
Olney's School Geography and Atlas, containing the latest information, and used and approved most extensively throughout the country.
Olney's Introduction to Geography, with numerous pictures and maps.
The Child's Book of Geography, by S. R. Hall.
Olney's Natural Preceptor, a popular reading book for schools and academies.
Bentley's Pictorial Spelling Book, the most beautiful spelling book ever published, and most highly approved when known.
Preston's Book-Keeping, by single and double entry, containing also rules for equation of payments.
Kirkham's Principles of Elocution, with examples.
Cowper's Virgil, with English notes.
Greenleaf's Grammar Simplified.
Robinson's History of England, with plates, neatly bound, suitable also for school libraries.
Goldsmith's Geographical View of the World, for school libraries.
Rollin's Ancient History, 8 vols., school libraries.
Josephus' History of the Jews, 6 vols., school libraries.
The Family Polyglott Bible, two sizes, convenient in form, in various bindings, and well printed and cheap.

Most of the above works are in extensive use in all parts of the United States and Canada, and their circulation is continually on the increase. They are furnished at the most reasonable rates, and to avoid an unreasonable tax upon parents, such alterations only are made in them as the advance of science requires. In Press, The Family and School Dictionary, on a new plan, with illustrations and examples. By Rev. G. H. Gallaudet, and Rev. Horace Hooker.

The above School Books for sale by
E. J. HALE, Bookseller,
Fayetteville, N. C.
September 13, 1841. 68tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have connected themselves in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of J. C. & G. B. ATKINS. They intend keeping a large and general assortment of Merchandize, at wholesale and retail. They will be found at the old Stand of G. B. Atkins, where they wish to see their friends and customers.

JOHN C. ATKINS.
G. B. ATKINS.
Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals from the North, their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF MERCHANDIZE, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats and Shoes, Bonnets and Umbrellas, Foolscap & Letter Paper, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Saddles, Bridles, &c., Crockery and Glass-Ware, Blacksmith's Tools, Hollow Ware, &c.

Also, a large assortment of

GROCERIES

Of all kinds; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash, Back-country Produce, or on credit for approved notes. The Stock is very heavy, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and the public in general.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.
Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

NEW STOCK OF

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large Stock of articles in the above line, purchased by himself in New York, which he will sell at his usual low prices. Besides a full supply of SCHOOL BOOKS, STANDARD WORKS, &c., he has a few ANNUALS for 1842, a great variety of CHILDREN'S BOOKS, with some new works, as Stephens' INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL IN CENTRAL AMERICA; Lady Blessington's IDLER IN ITALY, &c. &c.

OF STATIONARY, a full supply of Blank Books of various descriptions; Fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Cheap and Superfine Writing Papers, among which is Ruled Cap at $2 25 per ream, and Ruled Letter Paper at $1 25 per half ream; Wrapping and Drawing Papers, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.
September 28, 1841.

THE SUBSCRIBER

STILL continues to do business at his old Stand four doors East of the Observer Office and Book Store, where he has and will still continue to keep on hand, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES.

Consisting in part of—

Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Saleratus, Epsom Salts, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, White Lead in Oil, Tanner's Oil, Hollow Ware, Iron, Nails, Axes, Steelyards, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope; with a variety of other articles not entirely in the Grocery line, viz:—

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

Calicoes, Shirtings, 3-4 and 4-4, Sattinets, Cloths, Flannels, Combs, Wool and Cotton Cards, &c. &c., all of which he offers low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
September 24, 1841. 69tf

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons, James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Foot-steps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates, &c.

E. J. HALE.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Diabetes and Stranguary! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, *because* they *cleanse* and *purify* the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human assistance. Six years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 241 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe, ☞ *Druggists are never made Agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville,
Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.
May 5, 1841. 52tf

ROWAND'S

TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1841.

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried.—His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1y

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STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term 1841.

John Moore and others,
vs.
James Moore, Adm'r, and others, distributees of William Moore, deceased.
} *Petition for Distribution.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Allen Taylor and Thomas Newton are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur the Petitioners' Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the case set down to be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of August, A. D. 1841, and of American Independence, the 66th year.

Issued 7th Sept., A. D. 1841.

SD'H. HOWELL, Clerk C. C

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

HUMAN HAIR.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, No, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeits are abroad—look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy without that name.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify, that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable, not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen., Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D. 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th st.
JOHN YARD, Jr., 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[From the Mayor.]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
City of Philadelphia. }

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, whose names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, [L. S.] and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, the sixth day of December, &c.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.—Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy: for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO. 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other tongous sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper,* or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it, for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO. 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Siphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A Fresh Supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

PETERS' PILLS

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841.

Standard Keeper's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all wh Weights and Measures, by which they and sell in the county of Richmond, to come for-ward as soon as possible and have them tried by the Standard, and sealed with the State Seal; otherwise I shall certainly enforce the law.

W. D. USSERY, S.
Rockingham, September 1, 1841.

BOOK BINDERY,

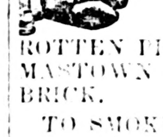
AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done and in the style in which it may be ordered. works bound in *Calf* or *Morocco*, as may be with *Spring Backs*; he would call the attention of *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *ings &c.* in the most *handsome* or plain style to business men, the making and binding of Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the *of Carriage* at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & ORRELL at Fayetteville N. C. who will for him, and charge *no more* than his regular at home.

DAVID CLEWELL.
Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841.

LOOK AT THIS!



THE SUBSCRIBER will constantly on hand a large of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, MASTOWN LIME, and also a constant BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, Spirituous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish Workmen in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Work. Any person wanting work done a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers' and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors Market House, where persons can any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.
Fayetteville, August 2, 1841.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY,

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in and invested in Stocks, and the balance in a course of by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as agents of the Company, will insure Houses and loss by fire, in any part of this State, take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1837.

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL comfortable Dwelling Hay Mount, where there is a Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN
June 16, 1841.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' Improved MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen—a superior article ed. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public Agent's knowledge of their efficacy enced by himself It is an established fact that Biliary Ducts, &c. complaints with which Dyspepsia, Headache, Heartburn and irregular state of the Bowels. neglected, eventually destroy the tions, and cannot be counteracted that are truly effective. giving a healthy movement to the and tone to the system benefits to be derived from these pills offered for sale by the subscriber, with rections accompanying each box. by him as the composition of an eminent who has successfully studied and complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, Sole Agent.
Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840.

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have ly taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and ly pronounce them the best medicine tacks that I ever have used. I have also cults frequently administered them to no instance without a sensible and speedy I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

SOUTHERN TONIC
COSTER & COXE

AGUE AND FEVER.

And every symptom of general Debility speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence South, and from the nature of their vocation been brought immediately in contact with Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and quently been compelled to witness the of success in the practice of the most cians. The usual and popular mode of disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics, which class of Medicines a very great variety been recommended to the Public—all of which had their advocates, and that which has been the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark, its preparations, particularly that of Quinine. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (which a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the nausea, and a headache, very similar to a headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding things that induced us to try the "Southern and we are happy to say that its success has *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender deed it will be found the most delicate medicine known in those cases of Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price per bottle, dozen.